The Weekly Post.

Single Copy, One Year, $2.00. | PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1878. | In Clubs of Five or Over $1.50

MOSS-ROSES.

White with the whiteness of the snow,
Pink with the faintest rosy glow,
They blossom on their sprays;
They glad the borders with their bloom,
And sweeten with their rich perfume
The mossy garden ways.

The dew that from their brimming leaves
Drips down, the mignonette receives,
And sweeter grows thereby:
The tall June lilies stand anear,
In raiment white and gold, and here
The purple pansies lie.

Warm sunshine glitters over all,
On dalsied sward and ivied wall,
On lily, pansy rose:
While flitting round each garden bed,
With joyous laugh and airy tread,
A fairer sunbeam goes.

A little human blossom, bright
With childish, innocent delight
Or life yet in its dawn;
With sunshine prisoned in her hair,
Deep eyes unshadowed by a care,
She gambols on the lawn.

She checks the light elastic tread,
And stays to hear, far overhead,
The lark's song to its close;
Eyes shaded by two tiny hands—
We pray God bless her as she stands,
Our little daughter Rose.

Yes, bless the Rose, dear God, since we
Have given the Lily back to Thee,
That bloomed with her awhile;
Yes, bless her deeply, doubly now,
For her dear sake, whose angel brow
Reflects Thine awful smile.

How often in her childish face,
Our hungry, longing eyes can trace
The looks of one away;
How often in her merry tone
A music wakes, more sad than moan,
Of accents hushed for aye.

God bless the child to blossom here,
Our clinging human hearts to cheer,
Till life has reached its close;
To grow in sweetest grace and bloom,
To beautify the dear old home,
Our precious daughter Rose!

—All the Year Round.

Peter The Great's Will.

[Boston Advertiser.]

It has been known outside of Russia for a long time that there is preserved in the Government archives a will by Peter the Great, which molds the external policy of the Empire. Historians of the eighteenth century mention it. The copy which is given below appeared first in this country in the *Courier des Etats-Unis* in New York. It is said to have been obtained secretly at much risk by a Frenchman of the Legation in St. Petersburg. Gen. Allen B. Magruder has sent it, with an accompanying sketch to the *Atlantic Monthly*, and it appears in the July number. The will is as follows:

In the name of the most holy and indivisible Trinity, we, Peter the Great, unto all our descendants and successors to the throne and government of the Russian nation:

The All-Powerful, from whom we hold our life and our throne, after having revealed unto us His wishes and intentions, and after being our support, permits us to look upon Russia *as called upon to establish her rule over all Europe.* This idea is based upon the fact that all nations of this portion of the globe are fast approaching a state of utter decrepitude. From this it results that they can be easily conquered by a new race of people when it has attained full power and strength. *We look upon our invasion of the West and East as a decree of Divine Providence,* which has already once regenerated the Roman Empire by an invasion of "barbarians."

The emigration of men from the North is like the inundation of the Nile, which at certain seasons, enriches with its waters the arid plains of Egypt. We found Russia a small rivulet; we leave it an immense river. Our successors will make it an ocean, destined to fertilize the whole of Europe if they know how to guide its waves. We leave them, then, the following instructions, which we earnestly recommend to their constant meditation.

I. To keep the Russian nation in constant warfare, in order always to have good soldiers. Peace must only be permitted to remit the finances. To recruit the army, choose the moment favorable for attack. Thus peace will advance your projects of war, and war those of peace, for obtaining the enlargement and prosperity of Russia.

II. Draw unto you, by all possible means, from the civilized nations of Europe, Captains during war and learned men during peace, so that Russia may benefit by the advantages of other nations.

III. Take care to mix in the affairs of all Europe, and in particular of Germany, which, being the nearest nation to you, deserves your chief attention.

IV. Divide Poland by raising up continual disorders and jealousies within its bosom. Gain over its rulers with gold; influence and corrupt the Diet, in order to have a voice in the election of the Kings. Make partisans and protect them; if neighboring Powers raise objections and opposition, surmount the obstacles by stirring up discord within their countries.

V. Take all you can from Sweden; and to this effect isolate her from Denmark, and vice versa. Be careful to rouse their jealousy.

VI. Marry Russian Princes with German Princesses; multiply these alliances; unite these interests, and, by the increase of our influence, attach Germany to our cause.

VII. Seek the alliance with England on account of our commerce, as being the country most useful for the development of our navy (merchants, etc.), and for the exchange of our produce against her gold. Keep up continual communications with her merchants and sailors, so that ours may acquire experience in commerce and navigation.

VIII. Constantly extend yourselves along the shores of the Baltic and the borders of the Euxine.

IX. Do all in your power to approach closely Constantinople and India. Remember that he who rules over these countries is the real sovereign of the world. Keep up continued wars with Turkey and Persia. Establish dockyards in the Black Sea. Gradually obtain the command of this sea as well as the Baltic. This is necessary for the entire success of our projects. Hasten the fall of Persia. Open for yourself a route toward the Persian Gulf. Re-establish as much as possible, by means of Syria, the ancient commerce of the Levant,, and thus advance toward India. Once there you will not require English gold.

X. Carefully seek the alliance of Austria. Make her believe you will second her in her projects for dominion over Germany, and secretly stir up other Princes against her, and manage so that each be disposed to claim the assistance of Russia; and exercise over each a sort of protection, which will lead the way to a future dominion over them.

XI. Make Austria drive the Turks out of Europe, and neutralize her jealousy by offering to her a portion of your conquests, which you will, further on, take back.

XI. Above all, recall around you the schismatic Greeks, who are spread over Hungary and Poland. Become their centre, and support a universal dominion over them by a kind of sacerdotal rule (*autocratic sacerdotale*); by this you will have many friends amongst your enemies.

XIII. Sweeden dismembered, Persia conqured, Poland subjugated, Turkey beaten, our armies united, the Black and Baltic seas guarded by our vessels, prepare, separately and secretely, first the court of Versailles, then that of Vienna, to share the empire of the universe with Russia. If one accept, flatter her ambition and *amour propre*, and make use of one to crush the other by engaging them in war. The result can not be doubted; Russia will be possessed of the whole of the East and of a great portion of Europe.

XIV. If, which is not probable, both should refuse the offer of Russia, raise a quarrel between them, and one which will ruin them both. Then Russia, profiting by this decisive moment, will inundate Germany with the troops which she will have assembled beforehand. At the same time, two fleets full of soldiers will leave the Baltic and the Black Sea, will advance along the Mediterranean and the ocean, keeping France in check with the one and Germany with the other. And these two countries conquered, the remainder of Europe will fall under our yoke.

Thus can Europe be subjugated.

THE IMMURED VENETIANS.

At daybreak on the 25th of June, 1631, everybody in Turin was still asleep. Only Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy, had left his couch, and was uneasily pacing his sitting-room in the ancient palace of his dynasty. He had been unable to find rest.

Some vague, evil foreboding of a great, imminent misfortune had haunted him all night.

As he walked nervously up and down the sumptuous apartment, which was faintly lighted up by the first rays of the rising sun, he every now and then muttering incoherent sentences.

"What can this mean?" he said to himself. "What is going to happen? Is it a presentiment of my approaching end? I am very healthy. Barely forty. Will my wife die? My sister——"

He was interrupted by a loud rap at the door, which he hastened to open. Then he started back with a cry of terror, for into the room rushed a young woman, dressed in a torn white wrapper. Her bare feet were covered with mud. She was deadly pale, and panting for breath.

"Angelina!" exclaimed the Duke, in dismay.

"Yes, my brother, it is I!" she replied, bursting into a convulsive fit of crying.

"Tell me what all this means," he said, imploringly, stepping close up to her.

She sprang to her feet, and drawing herself up to her full height, she slowly hissed out:

"It means that I, the Duchess Angelina, of Savoy, only sister of the reigning Duke, have been vilely dishonored.

As she uttered these words, she presented a weird, awe-inspiring appearance.

The Duke shuddered.

"Dishonored!" he ejaculated. "By whom?"

"Listen, my brother," she replied, "and I will tell you all about this dreadful occurrence. You know that I retired at an early hour last night. The air was so sultry that I opened the window of my bedchamber. For hours my sleep was restless and feverish; at last I became very drowsy and sank into a quiet slumber. Suddenly I awoke. In the dim light of my night-lamp I perceived to my horror that several masked men were in the room. I wanted to scream for help, but, before I was able to do so, one of them exclaimed, 'she is awake. I will put her asleep again!' He rushed up to me and held a strongly-scented handkerchief under my nose. I became unconscious. In that condition I remained for hours, and three hours ago I awoke, chilled through, on the Astorga road, near the deserted old Castle Teverini. It was raining very hard, and I did not meet anybody as I hurriedly sped back to this palace."

"Then you were carried off——" He stopped short.

She covered her face with her hands. The Duke angrily stamped his foot.

"What villains may have committed this infernal outrage?" he cried.

She dropped her arms. Her beautiful face was livid. A sinister fire was burning in her large black eyes.

"I knew nothing about it," she said. "Only one thing remains for you and me," she added, raising her voice. "You must avenge me, and—"

"And you?" he asked quickly.

"I must die!"

So saying she snatchad his poniard from its golden sheath and buried it in her heart.

With a loud cry of terror Charles Emmanuel caught her form in his arms. She shuddered convulsively and expired.

Thus died in her nineteenth year one of the most beautiful Princesses of Italy.

The Duke was in such consternation that for a moment, he did not know what to do. Then he carried her corpse into his bed-chamber and laid it tenderly on his couch. Locking the door of the bed-chamber, he shouted out:

"Cameriere! Cameriere!"

A few minutes later a sleepy-looking chamberlain came in.

"Anselmo," said the Duke to him with forced calmness, "I want to see the Marchese Tressini without delay."

The chamberlain bowed and withdrew.

The Marchese Tressini was Charles Emmanuel's confidant, favorite and factotum. He was possessed of all the cunning and unscrupulousness of the Italian race. He was about forty-five years old, and whenever the Duke of Savoy wanted to send any one on a confidential mission he invariably selected the Marchese.

The latter was, half an hour later, at the palace. Charles Emmanuel communicated every thing to him. In conclusion the Duke said:

"Tressini, ferret out the perpetrators of this outrage, and I shall give you the finest estate I own."

The Marchese promised to do his best. For two days all the efforts he made to discover a clew as to the men that had carried off and ravished the young Duchess Angelina, remained unsuccessful.

In the afternoon of the third day he reappeared before the Duke, who had just returned from the funeral of his poor sister, which he had attended as only mourner.

"Any news?" asked Charles Emmanuel, eagerly.

"I know who did it," replied the Marchese. "Your Highness, a few days ago I rode once more along the Astorga road, near the point where our lamented young Duchess, according to what she told you, reawoke to consciousness on that terrible night. Suddenly I was met by a young man galloping up the road. It was Signor Cabedino, one of the five young Venetians that recently arrived in this city. Upon catching sight of me he was visibly frightened. Suddenly it occurred to me that he might be one of the guilty parties. So I ordered him to stop. He accelerated the speed of his horse. I fired my pistol at him and wounded him in the shoulder. He fell to the ground. Hurrying up to him, I leaped from the saddle. 'Do not kill me,' he said, imploringly; 'I will confess every thing.' And he told me that he and his four friends from Venice, after drinking a great deal of wine, had conceived the idea of carrying off the Duchess Angelina, whose charms had excited their amorous desires. A faithless footman of your highness was bribed into betraying to them how they might easily gain access to the bedchamber of your noble sister. They entered it, drugged her, and carried her on horseback to castle Teverini. After perpetrating their horrible outrages upon the ill-fated lady there, they left her in her night dress in the road near the villa."

"And these scoundrels are scions of the noblest houses of Venice!" Exclaimed the Duke, bitterly.

"Their names are Antonio Ballerio, Bernadino Zefarro, Francesco Varone, Marco Ordono, and Sergio Allogrotti. Allogrotti is the one I shot."

"Where is he?" asked the Duke.

"I left him at a peasant's house near where I caught him, Your Highness."

"Let us ride thither, Tressini."

An hour later they arrived at the peasant's house, where the young Venitian boy was lying on a couch, writhing and groaning with pain.

"What footman of mine was bribed by you?" demanded the Duke.

"Tomasso Algi," replied the Venitian.

The Duke drew his pistol and shot Allogrotti through the heart. He then ordered the peasant to bury the corpse in some lonely spot.

Returning to Turin, Charles Emmanuel summoned the four Venitians to his presence.

"Signori," he said to them, seemingly in a careless tone, "I have to show you a small but very curious room in this palace."

Leading the way, he conducted them to a sort of niche in the very thick, solid wall of an apartment in the basement of the building.

As soon as the four young men had stepped, not without serious misgivings, into the niche, the Duke said to them in a terrible voice:

"Do you know why I showed you this niche? You are to be immured in here, murderers of my sister!"

They tried to rush out but, drawing his sword, he drove them back, and closed the niche with a large board.

Then two masons made their appearance. They carried bricks and mortar, and quickly walled up the niche.

The four victims were buried alive! Their fate remained a profound secret for forty years, when their skeletons were accidently discovered. Their families had made the most desperate efforts to ascertain what had become of them, but all to no purpose.

Tommaso Algi, the Duke's faithless footman, was slowly and barbarously tortured to death. His eyes were dug out of their sockets and then he was burned over a slow-fire. His execution lasted three-quarters of an hour.

The Phonograph in Paris.

[Paris Letter.]

Next to the great World's Fair I think Edison's phonograph is probably coming in for the largest share of attention. It seems to have profoundly impressed the Parisians. It seems they did not believe it until they saw the instrument and witnessed its working. Of course they had heard about it, but, strange as it may seem, the larger part of the French people had looked upon it as a sort of Yankee joke. It is stated that when Mr. Puskap, who is exhibiting the instrument, went before the Academy with it, the savans actually refused at first to credit it, and sent the operator out of the room to investigate it by themselves, thinking that he was reproducing the reply from the instrument by the aid of ventriloquism. When they found there was no trick about it, they were wild with excitement over the marvellous invention, and sent the thanks of the whole body to the inventor. The phonograph is on exhibition at "la Salle des Capucines," a building near the Boulevard des Capucines, and crowds are seen wending their way to it daily. I stepped in for a few minutes, but the crowd was too great to get near to the instrument. It sounded very queer to hear it talking French; it was doing a little "blowing" on its own account, for I heard it say in good French "*Le phonographe est merveilleux. C'est un grand instrument.*"

Sent to the Gallows on his Father's Evidence.

[From the Greenville Advocate.]

In the Circuit Court of this district of Alabama, during the past week, Glasgow Bell was sentenced to be hanged on the 26 h of July for the murder of Sam Blair. A singular feature in the case was that the only witness to the killing was the father of the murderer, whose evidence was given with striking truth and clearness. Blair owed Bell for labor, and they had some difficulty about it. Bell went to Manningham and bought ammunition and loaded his gun, saying that he was going to kill Blair if he did not pay him. He then went into the field where only his father and Blair were, and, after a few words, shot Blair, who was unarmed.

TECUMSEH ESCOBEDO SHERMAN.

We thought the people ruled this land,
But what a great mistake was that?
It seems the supreme command
Is lodged in General Sherman's hand,
And speaks from under Sherman's hat.

No matter what the law may be,
No matter what the popular will,
This cranky General's queer decree
Declares that Hayes, and none but he,
Shall be, perforce, our President still.

No doubt this very singular man
Combines two race-' qualities;
The Indian and the Mexican
Are mingled in his moral plan,
And all his lore are learned from these.

Is he mistaken, or are we?
Or does his tongue his brain betray?
'Tis plain enough that William T.
Is marching madly toward the sea,
And likely to march in and stay.

How was he trained? In what strange school?
The man who says, in Sherman's place,
That several thousand men must rule
The nation's millions, is a fool;
This seems to cover Sherman's case.

THE BEAUTIFUL WYOMING.

The Celebration in Commemoration of the Massacre.

Early History and Historic Characters, Scenes and Incidents.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

WILKESBARRE, June 27, 1878.—The centennial celebration of the Massacre of Wyoming, is now the whole talk here. The event celebrated by the demonstration is crystalized in history. It was the culmination of a long series of troubles, and from that point in our history diverge the rays of incident in all directions which are full of interest to Pennsylvanians. It is so particularly to Pittsburghers, or rather to the people of our western counties, for the actors in and about Wyoming were the familiars of all our country, they were one and the same men.

HISTORIC CHARACTERS.

Gov. Denny, who succeeded Morris in the government of the Province, and who treated with the Indians on this very spot, was of the same family, if not the same Denny who settled afterwards at Pittsburgh, and whose descendants are so well known. Gov. Denny made the best treaty with Teed-y-us-cung, and it was at that Council that the Indians insisted upon having a secretary of their own choice to take down their proceedings. Gov. Denny tried to talk them out of that, but could not, and when he yielded the point the Indians named Charles Thompson, the same man who was afterwards Secretary of the Continental Congress, and who lived in the valley here until 1824. He was ninety-four years old when he died. The Indians called him "The Man of Truth."

The Indian King Shingess and Andrew Montour prowled around this place, and with their banded redskins crossed back and forth many times from the site where Pittsburgh now stands to this then remote valley.

EARLY HISTORY OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

The early history of Luzerne county is so full of incident that it is difficult to condense within the narrow limits allowed all that is so interesting. The poet Campbell, in his "Gertrude of Wyoming," has made the name of this beautiful valley known throughout the English speaking world. What has given the poem especial interest in our eyes is that it gave a classic charm to some of our home scenery. That poem caused this place to be visited by many foreigners, and although at the time it was written, 1809, the Valley of the Wyoming was almost as secluded from the world as the "Happy Valley" in the charming fiction of Rasselas, yet here came Louis Philip, afterwards King of France. It has been visited by nobles and bards, by governors, bishops, senators and travelers from various parts of the civilized world, who have joined with Campbell in saying "Loveliest land of all." A view from Prospect Rock, Campbell's Ledge, or Dilley's Hill is a grand sight; the Susquehanna winds gracefully through the centre of the valley; the mountains which encompass it vary in height from 500 to 1,900 feet high. The valley in sight is twenty-one miles long, and three miles wide, and contains forty thousand acres of land.

The Indians called it Maugh-wa-wa-me, or Large Plains; the Susquehanna means broad and shallow river; Shick-shinny Creek, near this place, meant quick and dashing water; Nescopeck was deep, black, and the big Wap-wallopen, meant where the messenger was murdered.

The Lack-a-wanna was also a dark colored stream, even before the coal mines were opened. The Lehigh and Lackawanna in many places now look like rivers of ink. Mrs. Sigourney wrote a very pretty poem to the Susquehanna on its junction with the Lackawanna:

Rush on, glad stream, in thy power and pride,
To claim the hand of thy promised bride,
For she hastes from the realm of the darkened mine
To mingle her murmured vows with thine;
Ye have met, ye have met, and your shores prolong
The liquid tune of your nuptial song.

Methinks ye wed as the white man's son,
And the child of the Indian King have done.
I saw the bride as she strove in vain
To cleanse her brow from the carbon stain;
But she brings thee a dowery so rich and true,
That thy love must not shrink from the tawney hue.

Her birth was rude in the mountain cell,
And her infant freaks, there are none to tell;
Yet the path of her beauty was wild and free,
And in dell and forest she hid from thee;
But the day of her fond caprice is o'er,
And she seeks to part from thy breast no more.

THE WYOMING VALLEY.

The first glance into the far famed valley of Wyoming is from the Po-ko-no mountain range, from the top of which nearly the entire valley can be surveyed at a single view, forming one of the richest and most beautiful landscapes upon which the eyes of man ever rested. Lackawanna Gap is on the north and Nanticoke Gap on the south, twenty-one miles apart.

One of the legends of the Delaware Indians was that the Susquehannocks, once a powerful nation, had occupied this valley and been exterminated by a more powerful tribe.

The Delaware never seemed to set much store on the valley, it seemed as if it was fated to bring quarrels.

One of their fights with the Shawanee Indians had cost them much blood. The Shawanee Indians had been driven from their own country, in what is now Georgia and Florida, by a nation more powerful than themselves. The Delawares assigned for their use the Wyoming Valley and they built their homes below the town of Kingston, which is just opposite Wilkes Barre, on what is still known as the Shawanee Flats.

Every little while the Shawanee Indians would sell a strip of ground for a few "walking sticks," which was their name for whisky, and the Delawares would lecture them for it.

The speech of old Ca-na-sa-tee go was the last lecture delivered to them and they were compelled to move. That speech is reported in one of Smith's laws. "This country," said Ca-na-sa-tee-go "belongs to us. We have bought it with our blood, and taken it from our enemies in fair war."

Maugh-wan-wa-me was the name of the original town of Wyoming, a short distance below Wilkes Barre. It was between these two towns that occurred the celebrated

GRASSHOPPER WAR.

On a certain day the warriors of both clans being engaged in the chase upon the mountains, a party of Shawnese women and children crossed to the Delaware side to gather wild fruit. In this occupation they were joined by some of the Delaware squaws with their children. In the course of the day the children got into a dispute about the possession of a large grasshopper. A quarrel ensued in which the mothers took sides with their children. The Delaware women being the most numerous, drove the Shawnese women home. On the return of their chiefs from hunting they instantly espoused the cause of their wives, crossed the river to give the Delawares battle. The latter were not unprepared, and a battle ensued, which was long and obstinately contested, and which, after great slaughter on both sides, ended in the defeat of the Shawnese and their expulsion from the valley.

Wyoming is larger by far than the Thessalian vale of which the poets of old so often sang, and it is not less beautiful. If its mountain barriers are not honored by the classic names of Ossa and Olympus, they are much more lofty. A mightier river rolls its volume through these meadows, and if the gods of Greek Mythology were wont to honor the Tempe with their presence in times of old, they would prove their good taste and their love of the romantic and beautiful in these modern days by taking a stroll among the cool shades and flowery paths of Wyoming.

Luzerne contains over forty lakes, and has within its borders the largest body of fresh water in Pennsylvania. Harvey's lake, twelve miles from here (Wilkesbarre) is 1,000 feet above the Susquehanna river and is from five to two hundred feet deep, covers a space of two square miles and furnishes an abundant supply of fish, which from the purity of the water are of a very fine quality. Then there is Chrystal lake, Chapman's lake and lake Henry, each of them covering an area of over 300 acres.

This place was Westmoreland county in 1774 and was under the jurisdiction of the State of Connecticut. The Connecticut purchase as it was called and the William Penn grant lapped over one another and the disputes about the proper ownership of the land or the right to govern it were the cause of what was known as the Pennamite and Yankee war.

For many years the cause was spun;
And then stood where it first begun.

The Kings of England in those early days 1600 and 1682 had a very imperfect knowledge of their vast and magnificent dominions in North America. They granted with a lavish hand large tracts of country to companies, favorites and crown creditors without reflection as to the probable future of the New World or the consequences of the grants they made. Had the wording of these grants been more precise and the descriptions of the boundaries intelligible and consistent, much angry discussion and civil strife would have been avoided.

In 1620 King James I granted to the Plymouth company a charter for ruling and governing New England, in America. This charter, with its land grant, was purchased by the colony of Connecticut.

In 1681 King Charles granted his letters patent to William Penn, his heirs and assigns the tract of land which is now bounded by our present State lines.

The Connecticut colony claimed that their grant went west to the Setting Sun, a narrow strip, the present width of Connecticut, and in pursuance thereof, sent out their settlers and surveyors.

Two other things were requisite in order to make a valid title under these grants from the Kings, and they were: first, purchase of the soil from the Indians, and second, possession.

William Penn and his successors purchased various tracts from the Indians and obtained deeds for the same. In the deed dated October 11, 1736, to Thomas and Richard Penn, the Indians guaranteed the full and absolute right of pre-emption to all lands within the limits of the charter to William Penn, and on the 9th of July, 1754, nine chiefs at Albany signed a deed of promise never to sell any lands in Pennsylvania, except to the Penns.

In 1764 another deed was procured by the Penns, from the Six Nations, at Fort Stanwix, and in January, 1769, Stewart, Ogden and Jennings, on behalf of the Penns, took possession of the lands on the Susquehanna, settling at Mill Creek, about one mile from the present town of Wilkesbarre, thus the three essentials, a charter, purchase and possession were made and obtained on the part of the Penn government at the time mentioned, and thus, within the limits of this county, (Luzerne) the struggle for the possession of the Wyoming valley took place.

Luzerne county was called after Chevalier De LaLuzerne, formerly Minister of France to the United States. In 1780, when our army was destitute and the government without means, he raised money upon his own responsibility and relieved their general distress, and when in 1789, the government was organized, Washington addressed a letter to the Chevalier, making express acknowledgments of his services and the sense of them entertained by the nation.

This immediate town, Wilkesbarre, was called after John Wilkes, Esq., and Col. Barre, two Englishmen, the latter a brave and accomplished soldier, well known in America, and the other celebrated as a distinguished advocate of the right of the colonies against the encroachments of the British crown.

THE STORY OF GERTRUDE OF WYOMING.

The poet Campbell, in his "Gertrude of Wyoming," has depicted the beautiful scenery and set forth in undying numbers just such pathetic scenes as might have happened in that unhappy time. Gertrude is first represented as a child of nine years old, having lost her mother in the exposures of a frontier life. "She climbed a widow'd father's knee." The father lived with his daughter in the valley near the settlement, which was first named Wyoming a short distance below the present town of Wilkesbarre. He, of course, was wrapped up in his daughter. "How like a new existence to his heart, that living flower up-rose beneath his eye." An old Indian Chief, On-ta-lis-sa, rescued a boy (Albert) from one of their burnings and brought him to Gertrude's father as a companion for her.

Summer was the tide and sweet the hour
When sire and daughter saw with fleet descent
An Indian from his bark approach their bower,
Of bask'n'd limb and swarthy lineament."

The Indian chief gives a ring that the mother wore, and the old man recognizes it as "the ring that Waldegrave's Julia wore." Then he calls to mind the youth of Julia, the boy's mother, in England, who was the daughter of one of his near friends. How she welcomed him and was "first of all to kiss me at my journey's end."

Ontalissa stood unmoved, apparently, at this display of affection.

"A monumental bronze unchanged his look,
A soul that pity touched but never shook;
A stole of the wood—a man without a tear."

The boy is sent to England in a short time, and Gertrude grows in beauty and intelligence. She wandered among the hills and dells of this beautiful valley,

"Where yellow lichens colored all the chime,
Like moonlight battlements and towers decayed by time."

She fears no intruding visitation
"To shame the unconscious laugh or stop her sweetest tears."

Then one day a handsome cavalier comes along. He is dressed in plumes and Lincoln green, and altogether well calculated to take a young maiden's fancy. He talks of his travels, of happy Switzers hills—romantic Spain, of the gay lilled fields of France, and concludes by asking about young Waldegrave. The young woman about this time begins to suspect who it is, she jumps at him, catches him round the neck. The poem don't state it, but I suppose that was the way of it, and exclaims: "It is! It is! I knew—I knew him well! 'Tis Waldegrave's self, of Waldegrave come to tell."

He had come to stay, and they were very happy, of course.

"She bid upon his breast those eyes beyond
Expression's power to paint, all languishly fond."

Soon after this the trouble begins. The war broke out and Wyoming valley furnished over a thousand men to Washington's army. "Sad was the year, by proud oppression driven, when trans-Atlantic liberty arose." Gertrude wants Albert to go back to England but he won't leave her. Then the old Indian comes to warn them of the danger which threatens the whole valley. That the storm, the like of which he never seen since

"I bore thee like a quiver on my back,
Fleet as the whirlwind hurries on its track."

The Indians advanced before Gertrude and her aged father could reach the fort. Albert had turned to meet the savage foe, when the father fell mortally wounded.

"Tranced in giddy horror Gertrude stood," and in the next breath she was mortally wounded. Then there was trouble. She tells him affectionately that

"It shall mitigate thy woes excess,
That thou hast been to me all tenderness."

And she goes declaring that e'en while life last pulses run,

"A sweetness in the cup of death to be,
Lord of my bosom's love: to die beholding thee."

Then "prone to the dust afflicted Waldegrave hid his face on earth" and the Indian exclaimed "where shall Ontalissa roam?"

"The hand is gone that crept the flowers,
Unheard the clock repeats its hours,
Cold is the hearth within their bowers."

THE MASSACRE.

As to the incidents in the bloody massacre, they had better be passed. On the 30th of June, 1778, a detachment of Sir John Johnson's Royal Greens and British Butler's Rangers, with five hundred Indians, descended the river and landed near this place. They sent out the Indian scouts, attacked and killed the settlers. Those who escaped fled into the little fort. Butler laid aside his regimental dress, wrapped a black handkerchief around his head, and made ready for the conflict. The settlers were soon overpowered. Five hundred Indians, armed with rifles, hatchets and spears, bore down on the handful of settlers. When the fugitives reached the nearest settlement, sixty miles distant, and related the dreadful tale of Wyoming's overthrow and their own terrible sufferings, the inhabitants all joined in the retreat to a military post on the Delaware, and the whole frontier lay open to the ravages of the enemy. The infamous Butler, in his dispatch to the British Colonel Boulton, dated Lackawanna, July 8th, 1778, says: "We have taken eight palisades, six forts and burned one thousand dwelling houses." This was exaggerated, as the number of dwellings did not exceed 350 in the whole valley. One hundred and sixty of the settlers were killed. Queen Esther, the disgusting old squaw who had murdered so many of the prisoners, rode off on a horse, holding up a pole from which dangled seventeen scalps.

THE STORY OF FRANCIS SLOCUM.

The Indians took with them a little girl named Slocum, and many years afterwards, 1835, this child turned up among the Miami Indians, out near Logansport, Indiana. When grown up she had married Ma-con-a-quash, or Young Bear. She had lived long and happy (she said) with the Indians, and had never told her story, fearing her friends would come and force her away.

A letter containing these facts was written by G. W. Ewing, of Logansport, Indiana, to a friend in Lancaster, Pa., and was published in the Lancaster *Intelligencer*. The letter read:

"There is now living near this place, among the Miami tribe of Indians, an aged white woman who, a few days ago, told me that she was taken away from her father's house, near the Susquehanna river, when she was very young. She says her father's name was Slocum; that he was a Quaker and wore a large brimmed hat; that he lived about half a mile from a town where there was a fort. She has two daughters living; her husband is dead. She is old and feeble and thinks she will not live long. These considerations induced her to give me the present history of herself, which she never would before, fearing her kindred would come and force her away. She has lived long and happy as an Indian, is very respectable and wealthy, sober and honest; her name is without reproach."

This letter, as a matter of course, awakened great interest, and her two brothers, Joseph Slocum, Esq., late of this place, his sister and Isaac Slocum of Ohio, repaired to Logansport, where they met Mr. Ewing (the writer of the letter). The lost sister, receiving notice of their arrival, came to Logansport on horseback, accompanied by her two daughters, all dressed in fine Indian costume.

Instead of the fairhaired and laughing girl, they found an aged and thoroughbred squaw in everything but complexion.

Before her captivity she had received a blow on her finger in the smith shop, which crushed the bone, and when the brothers saw the wounded hand they embraced her and burst into tears, whilst she, in obedience to the stoicism of the Indians, was as cold and unmoved as marble.

She then related to them the events of her life. She had been adopted into an Indian family and had been kindly treated. When grown up she had married a chief—Young Bear. A life sized portrait of her was painted and is now in possession of the family. Congress passed a resolution relieving her and her family and several of her friends from the obligation to remove from her old home with the rest of the Indians to the far West, and she lived long after that.

"AWAY WENT THE SWAGGERING MAN."

Colonel Bidlack had been taken prisoner by the Indians, and being a very good natured man, he amused them by singing and acting a song, the last line of each verse ending in

"Away went the swaggering man."

Every evening the Indians, on return from the chase, would form a circle, bring in the prisoner and have him go through his song of "Away went the swaggering man." They brought him once too often, for, discovering a thin place in the Indian ring, at the end of one of the verses, like a leaping panther, he bounded away and escaped to the fort.

Col. Dorrance, a descendant of one of the defenders in the valley, was mainly instrumental in having a monument erected to the memory of those who fell. The inscription on the slab is very fine to read, but dreadful to put in practice "Dulce et decorum est pro patria." "It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country."

The population of that entire region then was less than two thousand, scattered over an area as large as half a dozen of our western counties. It has increased marvelously since then and to-day we look on scenes and surroundings in striking contrast with the gloom and despondency of a century ago.

Some governments have found it necessary to stimulate the increase of their population. In the earlier days of Rome, the citizen who had the greatest number of legitimate children was preferred before all other candidates for office, and the female who remained unmarried until she reached the age of forty-five years, was not permitted to wear jewels. Louis XIVth of France, gave presents to women who were the mothers of ten or more children.

The natural advantages of this country have attracted an immense population. It is now the third county in the State in point of population, and the city of Scranton, which, but a few years ago was a mining town of a few wooden houses, is now the third city in the State, outstripping the old and thrifty places of Lancaster and Harrisburg.

There are many things here to attract attention and supply food for thought and reflection. The climate is as changeable as any place you might select. It has been known to rise to 100 in the summer and go 30 degrees below zero in the winter.

George Crocket, a cousin of the celebrated Davy Crocket of Texas fame, lived here and drew large bounty every year on wolf calps. Fish have been caught which measured nearly three feet in length. John McHenry, the father of McHenry who was in the Legislature several years ago from Columbia county, was a companion of Crocket's and kept a record of the game they killed. McHenry, himself, killed 1,900 deer, 65 bears and an immense quantity of small game.

I hear these old fellows talk about ark loads of shingles and it puts me in mind of Homer Mandeville and his shingles when he got ahead of Joshua Bruner and "Jim Buck-cannon," as he delighted to call the ex-President.

J. C.

WILKES BOOTH'S STATEMENT.

The Man Who Got It and Burned it Without Reading.

[N. Y. Evening Post of Tuesday.]

A reporter of the *Evening Post* called on Mr. John Matthews, who is said by Mr. John F. Coyle, formerly publisher of the *National Intelligencer*, to have received from John Wilkes Booth a statement setting forth his reasons for assassinating Lincoln.

The interview which a reporter of the Washington *Post* had with Mr. Coyle is reported as follows:

"When did you first hear of the Booth statement, Mr. Coyle?" inquired the reporter.

"I never heard of that statement until after the execution, although rumors were prevalent that such a statement had been prepared. On my examination as a witness before the commission that tried the conspirators, I there stated that no such document had ever reached me, though Booth's diary stated that he had prepared such a document. Months after the execution, Mr. John Matthews, the gentleman to whom the statement had been given to be delivered to me, told me he had received it, and on the night of the assassination had opened it, read it and destroyed it."

"Did he say how he received it from Booth?"

"His statement was that he had met Mr. Booth on the avenue opposite the National Theatre, Booth being on that historical mare on which he escaped—and which, by the way, has never been heard of—when he handed him an envelope addressed to me, requesting him if it was not recalled by 10 o'clock next day to hand it to me for publication. Mr. Matthews was in the cast of the play that night, and after the assassination in taking down his coat to change his costume, the package dropped out of the pocket. He had forgotten that he had it. He immediately went to his room in the neighborhood of the theatre, opened it and burned it after reading it."

Mr. Matthews said that the whole story was correctly given in the above-mentioned interview. He burned the document because, in the first place, it was dangerous for a man to be connected in any way with Booth at that time, and secondly, because, in his judgment, it could do good to no one. The stories concerning the midnight supper and Wilkes Booth's jealousy of Robert Lincoln, Mr. Matthews says are the outcome of some one's imagination. "Wilkes Booth was not a man," said Mr. Matthews, "to act toward a rival in any such manner. He was bold and daring, and would have assaulted him openly had such been his intention. The story of his meeting Lincoln at a ball is preposterous. Wilkes Booth was not in the habit of going to balls. He had a strong hatred of dress-coats and ceremonious gatherings, and was the last man to be found in a ballroom. I knew him intimately when he was in Washington, and knew his habits. He slept with me many a time in my room across the street from the theatre, and, strange to say, it was on that very bed that Lincoln was laid, and on which he died. So far as the stories of Booth's dissipated habits, of his immorality and profanity are concerned, I believe them to be utterly groundless. I do not believe that Booth was ever drunk in his life, and I never knew him to swear even in a mild manner. I fail to remember any evidences of morbid brooding in his manners at the time. I was as much surprised as any one when the awful event occurred."

An Italian Stock Farm.

A correspondent gives the following description of San Rossore, a stock farm near Pisa, which belongs to the King of Italy. He says that the stables contain some 800 mares and stallions, mostly thoroughbred, or pure Arab. Among other horses, there is the Arab stallion which King Victor Emmanuel rode at the battle of Palestro, and a black which was the favorite charger of the present King. There are 200 camels kept on the farm as substitutes for draught horses, and the correspondent says that they do the work very well, and are not at all affected by the climate, though it is colder than that to which they are accustomed. There is a royal residence upon the property which extends to the sea-shore, and it was here that the late King often came to shoot and hunt, casting off all State etiquette, and leading the life of a hardy farmer.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

According to the terms of our premium list for subscribers to THE WEEKLY POST, the offer only extended to April 1, 1878; but in view of the fact that many persons engaged in getting up clubs have not secured the lists, (and therefore the premiums they were anxious for) we have concluded *to extend the time until July 1, 1878.* Therefore persons sending us clubs, in accordance with the terms of the notice printed on the second page of this issue, any time up until the first of July, will be entitled to the premiums specified; which include

A first class spring buggy;

Eirst class sewing machines;

American solid silver hunting case watches;

WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary; and

A copy of THE DAILY POST for six months;

In accordance with the number of the club. We also extend our offer of the beautiful premium engraving, of "Mother and Child," to every advance paying yearly subscriber to THE WEEKLY POST, up until July 1, 1878. This engraving is admired by every one who has seen it, and cannot be purchased in any picture store in Pittsburgh for the full subscription price o the paper.

THE LATE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

It did some wise things; some foolish ones of course, and left undone other matters that should have been acted on. The best thing that can be said of it, is that no jobs for the benefit of individuals or corporations met its approval. In fact, this has been the rule since the Democrats gained control of the House in 1874. Before that the corporations and lobbyists dominated both branches, and at the close of every session it was discovered the corporations and land grabbers had got in some very quiet work for despoiling the treasury. At this session very liberal ideas prevailed in regard to the appropriation of public moneys for improvement purposes, and the aggregate amount of the appropriations will probably very nearly reach the aggregate appropriated by the last Republican Congress. This was done under the mistaken notion that it would "set in motion the wheels of industry." That is, that collecting taxes with one hand and paying them out with another, for purposes of no general utility or importance, will be a benefit to the people at large. We confess we can't see it, although of course, in the general scramble, we naturally desire to get the share of our locality; but our representatives didn't amount to much, and the "wheels of industry" in this section will not be accelerated by anything Congres has done. While the Democratic House has gone to the outer verge of liberality in its appropriations, it has shown a keener sense of economy than the Senate, which is the strong hold of the jobbers. All the appropriation bills were largely increased by the Senate, and in conference committees, in the usual course of splitting the differences, the appropriations were steadily increased over the original House figures.

The financial legislation of the session was important. First came the Silver bill, passed over the President's veto. The act of May 31 prohibited the cancellation and retirement after that date of legal tenders, and provided for the reissue of notes redeemed or received into the Treasury under law. An act approved May 2 prohibited the further coinage of the twenty cent silver piece.

The repeal of the resumption law failed in the Senate, and also the bill making greenbacks receivable for custom duties after October 1, after it had passed the House, and been approved in another form by the Senate. It will go through at the next session.

The THURMAN Pacific Railroad Legislation was probably the most important of the session, as evidencing a purpose to exact from the railway corporations, which were omnipotent with the Republicans when in control of both branches, a rigid compliance with their contracts with the Government. Under the THURMAN bill the Pacific Railroads are required to pay to the United States annually a sum sufficient to liquidate their indebtedness (now nearly $100,000,000) when it becomes due twenty years hence. Penalties are provided in case of failure and the Government reserves the right to alter or repeal the law at any time. This is what the railroad attorney, JIM BLAINE, fought against. As indicating a new departure this one law will redeem the session from much of the odium that is cast upon it.

The bankrupt law was repealed by the act of June 7, the repeal taking effect September 1, cases instituted and pending in any court prior to which date not being affected. In respect of all pains, penalties and forfeitures incurrrd under existing acts before September 1, or thereafter, under any provisions of acts kept in force, &c., the acts repealed continue in full force and effect till the cases are fully disposed of.

The appropriations for the Indian service reach about $5,000,000, but the Senate refused to concur in the House proposition to transfer the control of the bureau to the War Department; a measure of the utmost importance, and undoubtedly in the interest of peace and the protection of both Indians and settlers. This question was given to a special committee to investigate and report to the next session.

The Army Appropriation bill leaves the strength unchanged, but reduces the allowance for quarters, and abolishes all extra allowances, as those for fuel and forage. There are to be no promotions during the year on the staff, nor on the line above the grade of captain. The force on the Texan border remains, and the *posse comitatus* section is added, declaring that it shall not be lawful to employ the army as a *posse* for the purpose of executing the laws, except where such employment may be expressly authorized by the Constitution or act of Congress; and the money appropriated shall not be used to pay the expenses of troops so employed. This legislation sustains the position assumed by the Democrats in the Forty-fourth Congress, when the army bill failed, because the Senate refused to accept the section prohibiting the use of the army in controlling elections in the Southern States.

The naval appropriations are very large, reaching in the aggregate something over nine millions, a large portion of which is to meet deficiencies caused by ROBESON'S wasteful and corrupt management of the department under GRANT.

The Halifax award, on the Canadian fishery claims, of $5,500,000, after being once defeated in the House, was passed by being attached to one of the appropriation bills. The ROACH subsidy was defeated, as also all the other subsidies and loans of credit asked by railroad and steamship lines.

—This Congress has but three months more of active official life. The next Congress, we believe, will be Democratic in both branches—in the Senate certainly and the House probably—and then we may look for harmonious action between the two branches, and a definite and determined Democratic policy in public affairs, with the legislative power to carry it out.

A QUESTION OF PARTIES.

The Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Greenback or National party was interviewed the other day at Washington, and gave his estimates of the strength and organization of the new party. Doctor STURGEON of Toledo, is the gentleman, and his enthusiastic way of counting votes before they are polled shows him to be the merest novice in politics. Here are some of his glowing prophecies ·

We have a most thorough organization in Maine, and expect to elect our State ticket there this year, and have other States organized almost as completely, from Michigan to Louisiana. The American Alliance in Louisiana, a very large organization, numbering in New Orleans alone 10,000 men, have, within the last two weeks, adopted the Toledo platform, and have come into line with our organization. In Maine, as I have already remarked, we have a good organization, and have every reason to expect that we will be successful in electing our ticket in September. We are making good progress in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont. We have reason to expect that we shall carry the State of New York this fall outside of the city of New York, and we are instituting an organization in the city, and we hope to be able to astonish the country by carrying that city also. Pennsylvania is thoroughly organized; Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin also. We are making good progress in Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky and West Virginia. We have also in Mississippi quite an organization. In the balance of the Southern States we have made no particular effort, but shall in the near future. We shall make special efforts to elect members of the Legislature in those States that will elect a United States Senator at the coming session.

This reads a trifle absurd to those who have watched both the life and death of a dozen or so of new parties and political combinations the last twenty years. Political parties that influence and ultimately control Government, don't spring up spontaneously, but are generally the result of years of ceaseless agitation. The Know Nothing party was the most remarkable instance in the history of the country of rapid growth and also of sudden death; but it was based on prejudices of nationality and religion. It did not reach a Presidential campaign, with any showing of strength, but fell to pieces as soon as the sober-second thought of the people showed how detestable were its objects. Then came the Republican party based on a politico-moral question, which aroused sectional passions; but the Northern people for many years had been gradually educated in its tenets, and besides that, it fell heir to the organization and leaders of the dissolving Whig party. We can see n w the times were ripe in 1854 for an ant slavery crusade. The "irrepressible conflict," so confidently predicted by SEWARD, and which he did so much to make an actual fact, burst on the country with tremendous force and suddenness, but the seeds of it had been sown generations before, and all the intervening time people had been educated North and South to accept the issues it raised. Its ultimate objects could only be attained through war, and through war they came. The Republican party has nothing left now of the principles it set out with, except certain traditions that came to it from the old Federal party, through its successor the Whig party, enlarging the powers of the general government and curtailing those of the States and the local sovereignties. But this un-American idea can never permanently succeed. It gained a pretty solid foothold during the war and in the era of reconstruction; but then came the reaction, and the political tendency of the times now is to rehabilitate the States in their Constitutional rights and to stand by the doctrine of local sovereignty, as essential to wise and honest government. The roots of political division in this country, will always be those that cropped out in the Convention that formed the Federal Constitution, as to the powers of the central government. HAMILTON and MADISON were the respective leaders, and their teachings influence the parties and statesmen of to-day, and in reality constitute the basis of one-half the discussions in Congress on all questions of an enlarged scope. But there certainly needs to be a greater "awakening" on the subject of constitutional limitations, than we have yet seen, and a more rigid appreciation of the old Democratic doctrine restricting the Federal Government within its proper and Constitutional limitations, especially in the expenditure of money. It does seem as if a proposition to throw a few millions away in the shape of subsidies or to scratch the sides and tickle the bed of some insignificant river or creek, plays havoc with old fashioned Democratic principles as to the right of the Washington Government to waste the people's money. But the extravagance now going on will probably work its own remedy, and cure the American people of the idea the Federal Government is an eleemosynary institution, established to collect taxes in one shape and waste them in another.

The National party—for we are getting away from Mr. STURGEON'S gushing views of its present and future strength—in our judgment will be one of brief duration and will achieve absolutely nothing. Its only strength is in towns and cities where there are great manufactories or in mining districts. A financial and industrial depression, with their consequent evils and sufferings, is its only excuse for existence. It is an organized protest against the financial policy inaugurated by the Republicans in 1862, and continued until the Democratic majority in the House in 1875 compelled a h t All that is valuable in its platform is already in a fair way of accomplishment without the aid of a single National vote in Congress. It may secure a balance of power in some States for a year or two, but that only serves as a basis for bargaining, which is sure to prove fatal to any party. As to the superiority of its leaders and politicians over the like class in other organizations, that is all fudge. We know too many of them and their ways. In this State, their Conventions and nominating bodies are manipulated by CAMERON and MACKEY, whenever these worthies think it worth while to invest. It is admitted they controlled the Philadelphia Convention, where the Nationals really had an opportunity to do something, but some of their leaders couldn't resist the temptation, and sold themselves out.

WHY NOT A DICTATOR?

Times have changed immensely since the first Congress under the Constitution. When that body assembled it was hailed with every demonstration of delight and popular applause. On the 4th of March, 1789, ROBERT MORRIS, who was a Senator in the Congress then about to assemble, wrote to Mrs. MORRIS: "This morning they saluted the new Government with eleven cannon, being one for each of the States that have adopted the Constitution. The flag was hoisted on the fort, and Federal colors were displayed on the top of the new edifice and at several other places of the city; this, with the ringing of bells and crowds of people *at the meeting of Congress*, gave the air of a grand festival to the 4th of March." Representative government is so incessantly belied these days, that the people are educated to the point of rejoicing when Congress adjourns. Well, there is another alternative. Appoint a Dictator, or a triumvirate of tyrants, and do away with the representatives of the nation. It seems to us that take the American Congress, as a body, through a course of years, and it is a fair representation of the intelligence, morality, and integrity of the best class of the people. It is has a clear and honest title to its legislative authority, which cannot be said of the Executive who approves its acts, and there are three Justices on the Supreme bench, which construes the laws, that have very nasty records. But it has become the fashion to persistently decry and depreciate our highest legislative authority; sometimes for doing too much, and then again for doing too little. If it is economical it is crippling the Government, and if it is liberal it is prodigal and corrupt. We hear this sort of stuff too, from papers that stood by GRANT'S Congresses with their Credit-Mobilier robbers, BLAINE in the chair peddling decisions to railroads, and the banded carpet-baggers from the South rejoicing in the fit name of "the forty thieves." At that time the Congress had sunk low indeed, but from the hour the control of the House was handed over to the Democrats at the session of 1875, there has been a steady improvement in the membership, and a broader patriotism and more honest purpose in its action. Jobbery has been banished, and subsidies and land grabbing stopped. The fiercest denunciations we have heard of the House have come from men and journals disappointed in their axe grinding. As for the Senate, while there is no such cluster of great names there as once made it memorable, when WEBSTER, CLAY and CALHOUN were Senators, it is to-day we believe a stronger body, taking it as a whole, than it ever was before. Just as fast as the carpet-bag Senators are remanded to the homes of their childhood, and their places taken by conservative and able Democrats, has the character and standing of the Senate risen. Next March, with the forced retirement of PATTERSON, SPENCER, CONOVER and DORSEY, the last of the carpet-baggers will quit the stage of Congressional life. Speed the day.

Take the American Congress, through a long series of years, and throwing out the disgraceful and corrupt period when the Republican managers packed it with carpet-baggers and scallawags, to aid them in plundering the treasury and oppressing the South, and we maintain there is no legislative body in the world that is its superior; none we believe its equal in the requirements essential in the law makers of a free people. Not the English Parliament certainly, or the French Assembly, or the German Parliament.

A MURDERED WOMAN.

The impression is fixed in the military mind of the country that the conviction of General FITZ JOHN PORTER was unjust and not sustained by the facts. His case will be reheard before Generals SCHOFIELD, TERRY and GETTY, commencing on the 24th. After the second battle of Bull Run, on the 29th of August, 1862, when POPE failed disastrously to redeem his boastful promises to bag the whole lot, and a victim was found to be necessary, General PORTER was selected. Fortunately for his reputation, he is still in the flesh and able to speak for himself, and will doubtless be vindicated.

It is different with poor Mrs. SURRATT who was brutally murdered for keeping a boarding house, by a savage War Minister, who ruled in his brief career with the ability of BARRERE and the vindictiveness of DANTON. As the witnesses now come forth to unfold the facts of those bloody hours, the appalling truth strikes home to every man, woman and child of the land that the manacled, trembling women, standing under the gleam of bayonets and in a packed Court, was innocent. This conviction on the public mind has become a *sentiment*, and year by year, as her sad story is told and re-told, as children, from generation to generation hear it repeated by their nurses, the vision of that helpless, injured woman, will become a perpetual presence. The men who hunted her to her nameless grave, will become more and more objects of detestation and aversion. Living, they will be avoided, and dead they will be remembered only for the foul crime, which no fasting in fires can burn and purge away.

A crime which involves within its capacious scope all the other crimes which most excite horror in the minds of a virtuous, Christian people. A crime against the mothers who bore them, against the sisters whose honor should be dear to them, against the wives whose purity should be their sacred and inviolable trust. A crime against the Constitution and laws of their country; a crime against their God, who has so clearly given us his condemnation of them "whose hands are swift to shed innocent blood." The ghost of this slaughtered woman continues to rise "to men's eyes," warning them to avoid in the future the wicked paths laid out and trodden by those who have abused power in the past. Let us see to it that no like crimes, such as the military murder of Mrs. SURRATT, are permitted to occur again.

AN analysis of appropriation legislation at the late session of Congress, made by Chairman ATKINS, of the Appropriation Committee, makes a better showing than we expected. The Department estimates for all bills amounted to $176,226,348 31; the bills as they passed the House appropriated $145,793,103 05, and as they finally passed both Houses they appropriated $158,373,493 27, which is, therefore, the amount appropriated for the next fiscal year. It will be noticed that the House reduced the appropriation $30,453,245 26 below the Department estimates, and that the Senate forced an increase of $12,600,390 22, which would have been increased much more but for the obstinacy of the House conferees. This compares with the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year ending 1876, or the last appropriatian of the Republican Congress, and last year's appropriations by a Democratic House, as follows:

1876 (Republican).....$177,370,687 81
1878 (Democratic House)..... 153,608,681 28
1879 (Democratic House)..... 158,373,493 27

From this it will be seen that this year $4,764,811 99 more is appropriated than last year, but in justice to Mr. ATKINS it should be stated that $12,295,000 of this year's appropriation is in the nature of extraordinary appropriations, to-wit: $5,500,000 for payment of the fisheries award; $4,150,000 of the River and Harbor Bill, which is chargeable to last year; $150,000 of the Pension Bill, which comes from the restoration of the Pension Act of March 9, 1877, and $1,125,000 of the amount appropriated for public buildings in excess of last year's appropriation. Deducting these amounts, and the ordinary appropriations for the year sum up only $146,098,493 37.

HEWITT AND WATTERSON.

Congressman HEWITT, of New York, replies to recent statements made by Mr. WATTERSON, of the *Courier-Journal*, in an interview in the New York *Sun*, in a very caustic letter, which pretty effectually disposes of some of the wild stories the imaginative WATTERSON told the reporter. On one point Mr. HEWITT says:

It seems proper for me to say that ever since I refused to listen to Mr. Watterson's insane and ridiculous proposition to call out "100,000 men" in order to put Mr. Tilden into the White House, he has never ceased to misrepresent my declarations, purposes and actions with a malignity which he scarcely seeks to disguise. Hitherto I have been silent, because his statements have been too vague to require denial. Now, however, he begins to descend to particulars. He has persistently accused me of suppressing a telegram from Governor Tilden in regard to the Electoral Commission, whereas the fact is that I never received from Governor Tilden a telegram on that or any other subject after the meeting of Congress in 1876, and Governor Tilden has assured me that he never sent any telegram to me, so that Mr. Watterson cannot even justify his assertion by the poor excuse that it may have miscarried.

Mr. HEWITT then takes up another point made by WATTERSON, that as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1866, he (HEWITT), had prepared an address to the people "resting our vote upon the return of Oregon, and *a few of us* had a time in suppressing him." Mr. HEWITT shows the untruth of this by publishing for the first time the proposed address. It is not specially important just now, and reads a good deal like the political literature current when the count was in progress. Mr. HEWITT says of the address:

This address was written by me in New York on the second or third Sunday in December, 1876, was submitted to Governor Tilden the same day, was approved with some slight modifications, copied in his house by his two secretaries, and the copy thus made was the one read to the Executive Committee, and is now in my possession, together with the original draft in my own handwriting. The only material difference between the draft and the copy is the following phrase, which was not approved by Mr. Tilden, and was omitted by his request:

"And to this end, while the people are yet free and independent, we invite them to assemble at their usual places of meeting in every city, town and hamlet in the country on the eighth day of January next, to consider the dangers of the situation and by calm, temperate and firm resolves [to enlighten their representatives in Congress assembled as to their duties in this great crisis of our institutions]," and so on, as in the address above printed.

This disposes of the charge, so often made, that we lost the victory by my refusal to call meetings of the people to protest against the fraud.

The *World* commenting on the controversy says with good humored raillery:

Mr. Watterson proposed a levy of 100,000 men to seat Mr. Tilden, which Mr. Hewitt thought quite absurd; and Mr. Hewitt proposed a systematic organization of mass meetings throughout the country on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans to declare Mr. Tilden elected, which Mr. Tilden declined to recommend. As Mr. Watterson was not a member of the National Democratic Committee, and as the National Democratic Committee would not adopt Mr. Hewitt's plans, the result was that to this hour no human being, perhaps not even Mr. Tilden himself, can tell what would have happened if the Democratic party had consisted either of Mr. Watterson exclusively, or of Mr. Hewitt exclusively. What makes the case still more hopeless is that even if Mr. Tilden could tell what would in that event have happened, we may be perfectly sure that nothing would induce him to do so.

Mr. HEWETT'S parting shot is that "WATTERSON appears to have become utterly reckless in his blind rage at having been objected to as a fit auditor at a caucus where secrecy was required. My objection was based upon experience." This refers to the exclusion of Mr. WATTERSON from a recent Democratic Congressional caucus, at the instance of Mr. HEWITT.

Mr. WATTERSON in reply suggests a high joint commssion to investigate whether he stretched the truth about HEWITT, and says if a case is made out he will apologize. This is a great concession for "a Kentuckah gentleman, be gad."

THE versatile Mrs. JENKS was before the POTTER Committee on Saturday, and setting aside the merits of the questions involved, her testimony is richness itself. She is glib of tongue, as brassy as ANDERSON, and not all the powers as cross-examiners of BEN BUTLER and MCMAHON could hold her in line. She was entirely too willing a witness for SHERMAN, however, and proved too much, for while Honest JOHN could not state positively he had not written the ANDERSON letter, Madam JENKS swore she dictated it herself to a person she would not name, and played it off on WEBER and ANDERSON as a genuine document. The little woman involved herself in the examination resulting from this confession, in the most amazing series of answers and sharp retorts; but she could not be brought to the point of telling to whom she dictated the SHERMAN letter. The examination of Mrs. JENKS develops SHERMAN'S line of defense, and it rests on a woman evidently bought with dollars and cents. Her testimony, like ANDERSON'S, is good to the extent it is supported by other evidence, oral or written, of an unimpeachable character. Outside of this it is worth nothing.

THE Senate agreed to the House clause in the Civil Sundry appointing Colonel LEN HARRIS of Cincinnati, General RICHARD COULTER of Pennsylvania and Colonel JOHN MARTIN of Kansas Managers of the National Homes for Disabled Soldiers, in the place of LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, General NEGLEY and General CAVENDER, whose terms expired in the spring of 1876. HARRIS and COULTER are Democrats and MARTIN a Republican. They are now Managers. The Military Committee of the House unanimously recommended the changes, and there was no opposition by the Senate.

THE Crawford county Greenbackers held their Convention at Meadville on Thursday. W. C. PLUMMER of Titusville, was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Congress, and J. H. WHEELER of Meadville, for State Senator.

THE London *Morning Post* has the following advertisement: "To Unmarried Ladies of Birth.—A gentleman of ancient family, and related and connected with both the Peerage and the Baronetage of Great Britain, is desirous of marrying a lady of good family. He has never yet been in love with any lady of his acquaintance, has travelled and resided for years in various continental countries, is an ex-military man, thirty-six years of age, and, though not handsome, is by no means repulsive either in appearance, habits, or manners. He is a Roman Catholic (not Irish), but free from prejudices. The qualities he seeks for in the lady are, a sweet voice, an amiable, loving disposition, and the usual accomplishments; also silky hair, good teeth, a pretty-shaped bust (of any size), beautiful hands, arms, feet and ankles, and to dress a la Francaise. The age of the lady is, in his opinion, a point of secondary consideration; and as to fortune, he has no pretensions to aspire to it, he himself having but a very limited income. Letters to be addressed," &c.

GOV. ROBINSON, of New York, vetoed nearly a hundred bills on Friday last, accompanying most of them with short messages. One veto begins with the plump declaration that the bill is an "amazing one, which violates not only constitutional provisions, but all sound principles of municipal government;" "the very title," he goes on, "is deceptive, and the bill opens with a piece of jugglery." "It authorizes general disregard of contracts and promiscuous violation of public faith." "Pernicious example," "broken credit, and lost honor," "deceptive and double-faced bill," and such like sugar-plums are found in every line of the short veto message, which has a Jacksonian ring about it. In another message vetoing a bill to increase a Judge's salary, Gov. Robinson says: "No man is bound to accept an office if he objects to the amount of compensation fixed, and no man is bound to retain an office which does not afford him sufficient compensation."

THE "strike" riots in Quebec and a Blackburn, England, ran the course that all such violent disorders take—first a natural enough dispute about wages between workingmen and employers—then excited meetings—then the gathering of tumultuous mobs of lawless men, having but little to do with the labor dispute—then riot and destruction while the authorities are hesitating and temporizing with the mobs—then severe measures of suppression with sacrifice of life—then a quick end to the mobs—and then back to work under great disadvantages, with no results but loss of time and wages to the strikers, loss of property to the employers, and loss of life to the victims. Yet there are people who insist upon the efficacy of this mode of treating the labor question.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

DR. ACKER is named as the probable candidate of the Nationals in Montgomery county for Congress.

IF Samuel Calvin will accept the Greenback nomination for Congress in General Campbell's district he can have it.

MR. W. C. PLUMMER, formally connected with the Titusville *Courier*, has taken the stump as the Greenback candidate for Congress in the Crawford district.

THE Democrats of Northumberland made the following nominations on Monday: Congress, M. J. Withington; Senator, S. P. Wolverton; Legislature, J. W. Scanlan, D. L Sherwood; Sheriff, W. M. Weaver; Prothonotary, Westly Anten; Treasurer, J. G. Smith; Commissioners, John T. Albright, John Clark; Auditors, E. L. Machen, Wellington Hummell; Coroner, Dr. R. L. Wright.

THE Greenbackers inaugurated the campaign at Williamsport on Wednesday evening by a large meeting and a speech from S. R. Mason candidate for Governor, mainly directed to an examination of the currency question. He urged that the value of money is fixed by the impress of the government, not from the intrinsic value of the material composing it. The resumption of specie payments under existing circumstances was pronounced a physical impossibility. Dr. M. Steck, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, followed.

THE platform of the Labor Convention that nominated Hendrick B. Wright for Congress, in Luzerne county, is as follows:

First. The unconditional repeal of the resumption act and the national bank law.

Second. The issue of a circulating medium sufficient to pay all debts, public and private.

Third. The passage of Wright's homestead bill by Congress, so fraught with interest to the workingmen of the United States.

Fourth. The passage of the eight hour law.

Fifth. The passage of a law by Congress and State Legislatures prohibiting extortionate freight charges by carrying companies.

Sixth That Labor-Greenback nominees appoint no deputies outside the party.

Seventh. That the convention indorse the nominations of the Philadelphia convention for State officers.

Eighth. That prison labor be no longer brought into contact with the free labor of the country.

Ninth. The passage of a law making it a crime punishable by ten years' imprisonment for any man to interfere with another exercising the right of suffrage.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY is said to be a nepotist with a velvet footfall.

THE salary of the Mayor of St. Louis has been reduced from $5,000 to $4,000.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN is the owner of considerable valuable property in Newport.

SEVENTY-ONE thousand persons visited the phonograph exhibition in Boston in six weeks.

MR. CHARLES READE'S sister, who has just died, was a god-daughter of Warren Hastings.

MR. FARJEON returns to England in July with his wife—Mr. Jefferson's daughter—and their infant son.

COL. JOHN FORNEY thinks the American "commissioners," to the Paris show are a lot of pestiferous insects.

BRACLETS vary from slender rings of gold, with jeweled clasps, to heavy bands mounted with antique decorations.

RUMORS are current that the Queen will pay a visit in state to Malta to inspect the Indian troops as Empress of India.

HENRY J. BRYON has received a royalty of $20,000 from the London theatre where his comedy, "Our Boys," has been running four years.

KEELY, the alleged inventor, is still sinking money on his "motor." "Last year," he says "I was confident; now I am positive."

MR. DAVID G. CROLY, of the New York *Graphic*, was offered the Secretaryship of the International Monetary Commission, but he declined.

THE Cobden Club, of London, have passed resolutions of regret at the death of William Cullen Bryant, he being one of the oldest honorary member.

"SHE has many faults, but we must pardon them, remembering her"——"Her what?" "I'm trying to think of what."—Emile Augier's new Comedy.

BRYANT wrote in his old age a hand as neat as that of a writing master. It was small but it was clear, and the flourish was that of a man who was alive.

TWO of Bismarck's nieces, who quitted Germany in disgust on account of some domestic difficulty, are governesses in a very aristocratic family in London.

MR. FULTON writes from Naples that his party of four are traveling over a considerable portion of Europe at less cost than it would be to remain in Paris.

A MICHIGAN lady of an Edisonian turn of mind has a way of shoeing her hens, which allows them to kill off the insects, but prevents them from injuring the crops.

CHARLES READE has made up his mind to hereafter instruct rather than amuse the public. He announces that he will "tear the masks off of wrongs, errors and corruptions, and set them bleeding until they are healed.

A LITTLE girl was reproved for playing out doors with boys, and, informed that, being seven years old, she was "too big for that now." But, with all imaginable innocence, she replied, "Why, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em."

THE rehearing or the case of General Fitz John Porter at West Point, which was set for this week, has been postponed to next Monday. General Porter's counsel will be Mr. Bullitt, of Philadelphia, and Messers. J. H. Choate and Maltby, of New York city.

THE London *Times* says that the same reasoning which took Mrs. Annie Besant's child away from her would have taken John Stuart Mill, when he was a boy, away from his father, because his father, too, refused to have his son taught any theological dogma.

MEHEMET ALI, one of the Turkish representatives at the Congress, is very unpopular in Berlin. He is by birth a Prussian, and was formerly an officer in the Prussian army, but resigned and went to Turkey. Hence he is called a renegade, a backslider, and is everywhere given the cold shoulder.

A COLOSSAL statue of the French Republic—a woman wearing a helmet and cuirass, resting her right hand on the tables of the law, and holding in her left hand an olive branch, has been finished by M. Clesinger and approved by the Fine Arts Commission. It will stand in the Cham de Mars, facing M. Barthold's statue of Liberty.

THE physicians in attendance on Emperor William publish a formal declaration that his progress has been satisfactory almost beyond expectation but the patient, besides, transitory pain, suffers much from helplessness, being unable to use his arms. Complete recovery can only be effected in a long time, after possibly many obstacles and much pain.

A PAINTING by Paul Veronese, once the altar piece of the chapel of Helena at Venice, has been purchased for the National Academy, London. The price paid was over 3,000 guineas. One of the critics complains that the collection is weak where it ought to be strong—in English pictures—and that a good Hogarth might have been secured for a third of the sum paid for "The Invention of the Cross."

AT a recent swell ball in Paris, Mrs. J. W. Mackey, the wife of the Bonanza king, wore a dress of caroubier faille, covered in front with jet embroidery, worked with beads called "multicolore," and which are to imitate precious stones. Her headdress consisted of red roses and magnificent diamonds, and almost at the top of her left arm she wore a bracelet, in the center of which was a single diamond the size of the largest hazel-nut.

THE day is not far distant, murmers the Elko *Post*, when the housewife will glance into the woodshed, and, finding that the husband has gone off without splitting the daily allowance of fuel, will take down the phonograph, howl into it a volley of epithets that will register 160 pounds pressure to the square inch on the safety gauge, and then call out to her boy: "Here John, go down town and grind that out to your lazy old father, and see that you turn the crank lively too.".

THE St. Louise *Times* says: "Thomas E. Sherman, son of Gen. W. T. Sherman, is about to abandon the law and connect himself with the Order of Jesuits, and with that view will enter upon a two years course of preparatory study at Roehampton, England. Mr. Sherman is a young man of fine intellectual attainments, a thorough student, and certain of high distinction in the holy calling which he proposes to enter. The influence that has brought him to this resolution is that of his mother, who is a zealous Catholic of the strongest possible kind, while the General is a Protestant, who lets his wife have everthing her own way in regard to the religion of the family.

THE MODERN COURSE OF TRUE LOVE.

BY WALTER CAREY.

They met amid the ball-room's glare,
And only this had either noted,
That he was dark and she was fair,
When breathless in the waltz they floated.
But in that instant Cupid flung
A chain that bound their hearts together;
She thought that Hybla tipped his tongue
Although he only praised the weather.

To him her spirit seemed divine,
Though still she talked but commonplaces;
Her accents breathed the tuneful Nine,
Her face and figure all the Graces.
His coat her critic eye approved:
He owned perfection in her bodice;
And if to her a god he moved,
To him no less she swam a goddess.

So when they danced it seemed to each
Their bliss had brimmed its fullest measure.
And when they sat in tender speech,
Life held for them no equal pleasure.
So sitting pleased and bent to please,
Or whirling through the galop's mazes,
Unconsciously by swift degrees
They slipped through all love's sweetest phases.

He brought her *bouillon* on the stair,
He brought her sandwiches and salad,
With here a hint of deep despair,
And there a snatch of woful ballad—
With pensive pauses, shifts abrupt,
And speaking gaps of conversation,
And so by turns they sighed and supped,
And slid from ices to flirtation.

He squeezed her hand, she blushed and sighed;
Her lips said "Fie!" but not her glances;
He told of lovers that had died,
Of cruel maids in old romances;
He clasped her waist, he stole a kiss;
Her eyes still rolled but "How dare he!"
They dropped cold "Mr." formal "Miss,"
And he was Frank and she was Mary.

Fifteen delicious minutes passed:
Love's star had reached its culmination.
Twin souls they knew themselves at last,
Born for each other from creation.
He swore, ere half an hour went by,
She was his bosom's only idol;
As much she vowed; with rapturous eye,
The glad youth urged an early bridal.

Ah, sweet, coy maiden shame! No more
Than this the modest Muse discovers—
They parted at her carriage door
Earth's fondest pair of plighted lovers;
With kisses, tears, and vows to meet
They parted—and *Love's linen fuit*;
Next day she cut him on the street,
And he the false one, never knew it!

Scribner's "Bric-a-Brac," July.

PAINLESS DEATH.

The Deep-Sea Soundings of the Dark Abyss.

[Boston Letter to Chicago Journal]

Perhaps one of the most interesting chapters in Dr. Clarke's new book is that which treats of the visions of the dying. The phenomenon of death is only little understood. The mystery which shrouds death is not greater than that which shrouds birth, or thought, or volition; yet religion and various other things have all conspired to misinterpret its attendant phenomena. "One of the most common errors," says Dr. Clarke, "is the idea that pain and dying are inseparable companions. The truth is they rarely go together. Occasionally, the act of dissolution is a painful one, but this is an exception, to the general rule. The rule is that unconsciousness, not pain attends the final act. Convulsive twitchings, livid features, gurgling in the throat, and similar ghastly symptoms which mark the last moment, are only exhibitions of unconscious automatic action. The testimony of the dying, so long as they are able to give any testimony, is that their sufferings do not increase as the termination of life approaches, but on the contrary grows less.

THE FOLLOWING INCIDENT

illustrates the truth of this remark, and so far as a single instance is of value, confirms what has been said as to the painlessness of dissolution. A medical friend, whom I attended professionally in his last illness, was a victim of a most painful disease. He was aware of its incurable character. Supported by an intelligent faith in God and immortality, he prepared himself with admirable courage and unfaltering trust for the final change. In consequence of continual and severe pain, he was obliged during the last few months of his life to take opium daily. He sent for me one night soon after midnight. A brief examination was sufficient to show that the end was near.

"Do these symptoms mean perforation?" asked Dr.——.

"They do," was the reply.

"Then I have reached the end of the chapter," he quietly remarked, and added, 'how long shall I probably last?"

"That you know,' I said, 'as well as anyone; perhaps twenty-four hours or thirty-six hours.'

"Scarcely heeding the reply he continued:

"'I am ready; but promise me this: that I shall not suffer pain if you can prevent it.'

"The promise was given, of course and I agreed to see him every hour or two as long as he lived. This being done, I said to him. 'One thing remains: how shall I communicate with you when, at the very close, the time comes that you cannot indicate whether you suffer or not?

"After a little talk the following signals were agreed upon. He was to indicate a negative answer, or no, by raising the forefinger; and affirmative answer, or yes, by raising the forefinger; and the one next it also. One finger was no; two fingers, yes. Having arranged this matter, he took rather more than his habitual dose of opium, and was soon comparatively quiet. *The pain did not return.* For twelve or fifteen hours he appeared much as usual; conversed with his family and friends, and was cheerful and serene. Then as nature's anesthetic began to act, he became dull and heavy. In answer to repeated inquiries as to pain, he constantly replied in the negative. At length he answered less readily. For an hour or so before death he answered only by the signal of his fingers which had been agreed upon, and by that signal he replied quickly and intelligently. Fifteen minutes before dissolution I asked him, 'Do you suffer pain?' He instantly made the negative signal by raising the forefinger. After this he made no sign, but slept peacefully to the end."

Extravagance of Funerals.

It was a very sensible clergyman at Pittsburgh who recently read a paper upon the expensiveness of funerals; and they were very sensible colleagues who adopted his views to their opinion. Mere fashion is nowhere more hateful than in the burying of the dead, and none the less hateful because it imposes enormous expenses upon those who can not afford them. The savings of a year are often squandered in an idle ostentation of a funeral. It is a not unnatural feeling among the poor that the last service they can render to a beloved friend shall not fail in any usual distinction, and the result is that a living family is oftener straitened that a dead member of it may lay in a mahogany coffin and be followed by a train of carriages to his grave. Reform must come from those who "set the fashion," and a modest simplicity in funerals can be attained only by the example of those who can afford to be extravagant.

The worthy undertaker, who lives by the death of his fellow-creatures, is naturally desirous that grief shall be lavishly manifested, and he encourages to the utmost this sombre splendor. The younger American used to be shocked as he read in English stories of mutes and mourning carriages, of men hired to wear the garb of sorrow, and of grief measured by a train of emptiness. Two or three years ago the movement against this extravagance began in England, and it has the public sympathy and support of very eminent persons. It has shown itself in this country by the common request, with the announcement of a death, that no flowers be sent. A simple and beautiful tribute of affectation has grown into an oppressive fashion, and certain flowers have become odious to many persons from their constant association with funerals. When such gifts are in truth the offerings of love and sympathy, no symbols can be more touching, but the moment they spring from the mere force of fashionable custom, and are sent to the house of mourning as gifts are sent by formal acquaintances to a bride, with no more feeling than in the leaving of ceremonious, visiting-cards, they are touching and significant no longer. The change in the mere fashion of flowers upon such occasions can be carried by the same good sense into every other funeral extravagance so that the poor need no longer feel that their dead are slighted if they are not buried with ruinous expense.

There was another suggestion made at Pittsburgh which is worthy of consideration. It was proposed that funeral sermons as matters of course should not be preached; and to this suggestion there will be probably a very general amen. They are of necessity eulogies, for no good-hearted preacher would choose such a time to tell unpleasant truths. Yet if a man has been selfish, hard, grasping, self-indulgent, sordid—and there are such men!—what is the poor preacher to do? The well-meaning reply that every person had something good in him, and the eulogist can speak of that, is conclusive if the preacher is not to give his honest view of the character of the dead. But to say of a man notorious for meanness, that he went regular to church, or of a debauchee that he gave generously to the poor, is not to tell the truth, but to dodge it. A change in this habit, however, must spring from the good sense of the clergyman and the community in which he lives. And the first step toward the change is calling attention to the subject as the Pittsburgh clergymen have done.—*Harper's Magazine.*

A Sensation Worth Dying For.

I am no teller of stories, says Hazlitt, yet there is one belonging to Burleigh house of which I happened to know some of the particulars. The late Earl of Exeter was divorced from his wife, a woman of fashion and of somewhat more gravity of manners than "lords who love their ladies" like. He determined to seek a second in a humble sphere in life, and that it should be one who, having no knowledge of his rank, should love him for himself alone. For this purpose he went and settled incognito, under the name of Mr. Jones, at Hornet, an obscure village in Saropshire. He made overtures to one or two damsels in the neighborhood, but they were too knowing to be taken in by him. His manners were not boorish; his mode of life was retired: it was odd how he got his livelihood, and at last he begun to be thought a highwayman. In this dilemma he turned to Miss Hoggins, the eldest daughter of a small farmer, at whose house he lodged. Miss Hoggins, it would seem, had not been used to romp with the village clowns: there was something in the manner of their quiet but eccentric guest that she liked. Having inspired her with that kind of regard that he wished for, he made honorable proposals to her, and at the end of some months they were married, without letting her know who he was. They set off in a postchaise from her father's house across the country. In this manner they reached Stamford, and passed through the town without stopping till they came to the entrance of Burleigh Park, which is on the outside of it. The gates flew open and the chaise drove down the long avenue of trees that led up to the front of this fine old mansion. As they drew near to it and she seemed surprised at where they were going, her husband said:

"Well, my dear, this is Burleigh house; it is the house I promised to bring you to; and you are the Countess of Exeter."

It is said that the shock of this discovery was too much for this young creature, and that she never recovered from it. It was a sensation worth dying for. The world was worth making, had it only been for this. I never wish to have been a lord but when I think of this story.

Eternal Hope.

Canon Farrar, defending himself from the attacks of recent critics, asks some interesting questions in the *Contemporary Review*: "'What do the wicked do for ever in hell?' is the question of a once celebrated catechism, which many of my readers must have learnt in their childhood. 'They roar, curse and blaspheme God.' Where has this teaching been repudiated? When, and where, and by whom, until within the last month or two, has there been a distinct refusal by teachers of this school to endorse the sentiments of the frightful sermon of Jonathan Edwards, entitled 'Sinners in the hands of an angry God?' 'The God that holds you over the pit of hell, much in the same way as one holds a spider or some loathsome insect over the fire, abhors you and is dreadfully provoked.' Apart from the metaphor, is this to be regarded as orthodox teaching or not? Is this the God who has bidden us love our enemies? Is this the God of whom we are taught that His love is deeper than that of a mother and that His tender mercies are over all His works? Is this the God who says that He will not cast off for ever? Is this the God who 'pardoneth iniquity,' who 'retaineth not His anger for ever, because He delighteth in mercy?' If language, such as I have quoted, be utterly reprehensible, if it be an unconscious blasphemy against the love and pity of our Father in heaven, why have my sermons been so vehemently attacked? I have received so many letters on the subject, from all sorts of strangers in England and America, that few living men are I suppose better able to estimate the character of the extreme popular view, or the hardening, embittering, inquisitorial, pharisaical, depraving, pride-and-hatred-engendering influence, which is exercised on the minds—not of course of all—but of too many who hold it. This was the doctrine that produced the Torquemadas, the Arnolds of Citeaux, the Sprangels of the Middle Ages. This is the doctrine which often makes the so called religious character so little lovely and so little religious. This is the doctrine which to this day produces the dull and obstinate fanaticism of many whom we would fain win to a diviner charity.

W. J. RAE, a wealthy resident of New York, has taken up quarters in jail, rather than pay his divorced wife $200 a month alimony. Before the decree he offered her a separate allowance of $2,000 a year.

MR. BRYANT'S LAST POEM.

[Mr. Bryant's literary life extended over a period of seventy-four years. In 1804, at the age of 10, he printed his first poem in a Massachusetts country paper; and on Feb. 22 of the present year he wrote his last poem as a contribution to the Washington's birthday number of the *Sunday-School Times*, of Philadelphia. The memory of Washington has never received so worthy a tribute, from an American poet, as the six noble stanzas given below.]

THE TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY.

Pale is the February sky,
And brief the midday's sunny hour;
The wind-swept forest seems to sigh
For the sweet time of leaves and flowers.

Yet has no month a prouder day,
Not even when the summer broods
O'er meadows in their fresh array,
Or autumn tints the glowing woods.

For this chill season now again
Brings, in its annual round, the morn
When, greatest of the sons of men,
Our glorious Washington was born.

Lo, where, beneath an icy shield,
Calmly the mighty Hudson flows!
By snow-clad fell and frozen field
Broadening the lordly river goes.

The wildest storm that sweeps through space,
And rends the oak with sudden force,
Can raise no ripple on his face,
Or slacken his majestic course.

Thus, 'mid the wreck of thrones, shall live
Unmarred, undimmed, our hero's fame,
And years succeeding years shall give
Increase of honors to his name.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Its Successful Application to Lighting Great Factories.

[London Journal of Applied Science.]

The application of electricity for lighting seems at last to have been accomplished. For some time the magneto-electric machines of Gramme have been used in the lighting of certain factories in Paris and its neighborhood, and the number goes on increasing, and where the ceilings are lofty and direct light applicable the success is perfect. Among the establishments so lighted are those of Call & Co., engineers; Lautier, Lammonnier & Co., the makers of the Gramme machine, both of Paris; and Thomas & Powell, of Ronen, and at the Fives-Lille works. The system of direct lighting, however, is not applicable to weaving and spinning sheds, the ceilings of which are too low; the light is much too intense, and everything which impedes it—shafts, driving bands, and machines—creates intense black shadows. The problem was to get a light, which, like that of the sun, allows objects to be seen by reflection; and this has been achieved by throwing the light by means of a hyperbolic reflector on the whitened ceilings and walls, when the machinery is sufficiently illuminated by reflection to cause everything to be seen as on a bright sunny day, while the eye is not fatigued nothing is painfully brilliant, and nothing obscure. A wool-spinning factory at Daours, in the Department of the Somme, covers an area of 4,730 square feet: it is a ground floor, 140 feet long, thirty-five feet wide, and the ceiling is twelve feet from the floor. The ceiling is composed of planks and laths, and is like the walls, lime-washed. The electric light is supplied by two lamps, placed at a height of six feet from the floor, and thrown upon the ceiling by means of conical reflectors, which prevent the diffusion in all directions from the ceiling and the walls, and without shadows. The light is much superior to that given by ordinary gas; it is soft and at once local and general in all parts of the work. The foreman, seated at his desk, has plenty of light for working at his books, and sees all over the building; thus the grand intensity of electric light is at once utilized and moderated. The machinery is at one end of the factory, and is driven by a belt from a water-wacel.

This mode of lightning has been in use for more than a year; the cost of the motive power is almost nil; each lamp consumes from three to four inches of the carbon point per hour, and the cost of this being one cent per inch, the cost of the two lamps is 2-1 per hour. The seventy gas jets by which the factory was formerly lighted cost 1s 8d per hour. We could enumerate several factories where the light has been used successfully for more than a year, but will only sum up some of its advantages. Besides its cheapness the effect upon color is an important consideration; it is found with the electric light even the darkest colors are worked at night quite as easily as in the daytime. Another important consideration is that of fire; an electric lamp replaces from fifty to seventy jets of gas; they require no hand lamps or matches to light them,—a most important consideration; and lastly the lamps are completely inclosed in glass lanterns. So important are these facts that insurance companies have offered to insure factories lighted by electricity at lower rates than usual. The electric light requires but little preparation. The necessary machines and lamps can be set up in a few hours; all that is required is to keep the grease-boxes of the machines full, and to clean the latter daily. The electric light does not affect the temperature of the factory and consequently does not dry the air, neither does it consume any oxygen nor charge the atmosphere with carbonic acid and other products of combustion. The fact of its not having altered the appearance of colors has caused it to be used by dyers. The expense of the electric light is given as follows: The cost of the machine, with lamp giving light equal to 500 carcel jets, is about £90, and these well represent from fifty to seventy gas jets, according to circumstances. The power required is equal to two-horse steam power, and the cost of carbonpoints, as already stated, is 2d per hour for each lamp. When the power is that of water, the cost is inconsiderable, and when that of coal is taken into account for the steam engine, it amounts to 2d per hour, bringing the total up to 4d per hour, and lubrication is set down at about ½d more, while the wear of the machinery is regarded as nil. Taking for the basis that the electric lamp only replaces the minimum number of gas jets, namely, fifty, it is seven times cheaper than gas, motive power not included, and four times cheaper, taking the cost of driving as estimated above.

These facts compose a strong case, and the success which has been obtained is easily ascertained. A perfect light, as regards colors, which neither injures the eyes of the work people, nor renders factories unhealthy by contaminating the air, while immensely reducing the risk of fire, and which saves 7 per cent on the cost of gas lighting, possesses so many advantages that it is only surprising that the manufacturers are not more eager to accept it at once. The experiment in the electric lighting with the Gramme machine are now daily repeated at the Palias de l'Idustrie, at Paris. An area of 12,000 square yards is lighted by two electric lustres of six lamps each, suspended at twenty-seven yards from the ground. The power is supplied by two steam engines of twenty-five horse-power each. It would take 10,000 candles to yield an equivalent light on the floor, or 300,000 to illuminate the whole space as thoroughly. At first there was but a single lustre, they then used two, and it is proposed to soon use three. It is understood that at the International Exhibition there will be tests made of the various methods of lighting streets and buildings with electricity, and the relative value of the various systems will be determined. One division of the exhibition is to be devoted exclusively to electricity. Although it is conceded that the light afforded by electricity is far superior to any otherwise available, some difference of opinion exists regarding the superiority of several of the apparatus now introduced, and the comparative expense. Measures are to be taken to insure the utmost impartiality in the experiments, and the results will be anticipated with great interest.

THE GAMBLER'S END.

[From Rev. Mr. Murray's Story in the Golden Rule.]

Beyond the balsam thicket the gambler made his stand. Carson, the detective, was in full pursuit, and as he burst through the balsams he found himself within twenty feet of his antagonist. Both men stood for an instant, each with a pistol in his hand, each looking full at the other. Both were experts. Each knew the other.

"You count," said the gambler, coolly.

"One, two," said the detective "three, fire!"

One pistol alone sounded. The gambler's had failed to explode!

"You've won, you needn't deal again," said the gambler. And then he dropped. The red stain on his white shirt-bosom showed where he was hit.

"There's some lint and bandage," said the detective, and he flung a small package into the gambler's lap. "I hope you won't die, Dick Raymond."

"Oh, it was all fair, Carson," said the other, carelessly. "I've held a poor hand from the start—"

He paused; for the detective had rushed on, and he was alone.

Twenty rods further on the detective caught up with the trapper, who was calmly recharging his piece. On the edge of the ledge above the half-breed lay dead, the lips drawn back from his teeth and his ugly countenance distorted with hate and rage. A rifle, whose muzzle smoked, lay at his side; and the edge of the trapper's left ear was bleeding.

"I've shot Dick Raymond by the balsam thicket," said the detective. "I'm afraid he's hard hit."

"I'll go and see the boy," answered the old trapper. "You'll find Henry further up. There's only two runnin.' You and he can bring 'em in."

The old trapper saw, as he descended the hill, the body reclining on the mosses at the edge of the balsam thicket. The earth gave back no sound as he advanced, and he reached the gambler, and was standing almost at his very feet, ere the young man was aware of his presence; but as the trapper passed between him and the shining water, he turned his gaze up to the trapper's face, and, after studying the grave lines for a moment, said:

"You've won the game, old man."

The trapper for a moment made no reply. He looked steadfastly into the young man's countenance, fixed his eyes on the red stain on the left breast, and then said:

"Shall I look at the hole, boy?"

The gambler smiled pleasantly and nodded his head, saying, "It's the natural thing to do in these cases, I believe." Lifting the hands he unbuttoned the collar, and unscrewed the solitaire stud from the white bosom. The trapper knelt by the young man's side, and laying back the linen from the chest, wiped the bloodstain with a piece of lint from the white skin, and carefully studied the edges of the wound, seeking to ascertain the direction which the bullet had taken as it penetrated the flesh. At last he drew his face back, and lifted himself to his feet, not a shade in the expression of his face revealing his thought.

"Is it my last deal, old man?" asked the gambler, carelessly.

"I have seen a good many wounds," answered the trapper, "and I've noted the direction of a good many bullets, and I never knowed a man live who was hit where ye be hit of the lead had the slant inward, as the piece has that has gone into ye."

For a minute the young man made no reply. No change came to his countenance. He turned his eyes from the trapper's face and looked pleasantly off toward the water. He even whistled a line or two of an old love ballad, when he paused, and, drawn perhaps by the magnetism of the steady gaze which the eyes of the trapper fixed upon him, he looked again into the old man's face, and said:—

"What is it, John Norton?"

"I be sorry for ye, boy," answered the old man. "I be sorry for ye, for life be sweet to the young, and I wish that yer years might be many on the 'arth."

"I fancy there's a good many who will be glad to hear I'm out of it," was the careless response.

"I don't doubt ye have yer faults, boy," answered the trapper, "and I dare say ye have lived loosely, and did many deeds that was better undid, but the best use of life be to learn how to live, and I feel sartin ye'd have got better as ye got older, and made the last half of yer life wipe out the fust, so that the figures for and agin ye would have balanced in the judgment."

"You ain't fool enough to believe what the hypocritical church members talk, are you, John Norton? You don't believe that there's any judgment day, do you?"

"I don't know much about church members," answered the trapper, "for I've never been in the settlements; leastwise, I've never studied the habits of the creturs, and I dare say they differ, bein' good and bad, and I've seed some that was sartainly vagabonds. No, I don't know much about church members, but I sartinly believe; yis, I know there be a day when the Lord shall judge the livin' and the dead; and the honest trapper shall stand on one side, and the vagabond that pilfers his skins and steals his traps shall stand on the other. This is what the book says, and it sartinly seems reasonable; for the deeds that he did on the earth be of two sorts, and the folks that do 'em be of two kind, and atween the two, the Lord, ef he notes anything, must make a dividin' line."

"And when do you think this judgment is, John Norton?" asked the gambler, as if he was actually enjoying the crude but honest ideas of his companion. The trapper hesitated a momen, before he spoke, then he said:

"I conceit that the jedgment be always goin' on. It's a court that never adjourns, and the deserters and the knaves and the disobedient in the regiment be always on trial. But I conceit that there comes a day to every man, good and bad, when the record of his deeds be looked over from the start, and the good and bad counted up; and in that day he gits the final jedgment whether it be for or agin him. And now, boy," continued the old man solemnly, with a touch of his infinite tenderness in the vibrations of his voice, "ye be nigh the jedgment day, yerself, and the deeds ye have did, both the good and the bad, will be passed in review."

"I reckon there isn't much chance for me if your view is sound, John Norton." And for the first time his tone lost its cheerful recklessness.

"The court be a court of marcy; and the jedge looks upon 'em that comes up for trial as ef he was their father."

"That ends it, old man," answered the gambler. "My father never showed me any marcy when I was a boy. If he had, I shouldn't have been here now. If I did a wrong deed I got it to the last inch of the lash," and the words were more intensely bitter because spoken so quietly.

"The fathers of the 'arth, boy, be not like the Father of Heaven, for I have seed 'em correct their children beyond reason, and without marcy. They whipped in their rage, and not in their wisdom; they whipped because they was strong, and not because of their love; they whipped when they should have forgiven, and got what they 'arnt—the hatred of their children. But the Father of Heaven be different, boy. He knows that men be weak, as well as wicked. He knows that half of 'em haven't had a fair chance, and so he overlooks much: and when he can't overlook it, I conceit he sorter forgives in a lump. Yis, he subtracts all he can from the evil we have did, boy, and ef that isn't enough to satisfy his feelin's toward a man that might have been different ef figures clean out at the askin'."

"At the asking?" said the gambler; "that's a mighty quick game. Did you ever pray, John Norton?"

"Sartin, sartin, I be a prayin' man," said the trapper sturdily.

"At the asking!" murmured the gambler, softly.

"Sartin, boy," answered the trapper, "that's the line the trail takes, you can depend on it; and it will bring ye to the end of the great clearin' in peace."

"It's a quick deal," said the gambler, speaking to himself, utterly unconscious of the incongruity of his speech to his thought. "It's a quick deal, but I can see that it might end as he says, if the feeling was right."

For a momont nothing was said. The trapper stood looking steadfastly at the young man on the moss, as he lay with his quiet face turned up to the sky, to whose color had already come the first shade of the awful whiteness.

Up the mountain a rifle cracked. Neither stirred. A red squirrel ran out upon the limb, twenty feet above the gambler's head, and shook the silence into fragments with his chattering; then sat gazing with startled eyes at the two men underneath."

"Can you pray; old man?" asked the gambler quietly.

"Sartinly," answered the trapper.

"Can you pray in words?" asked the gambler again.

For a moment the trapper hesitated. Then he said: "I can't say that I can. No, I sartinly can't say that I could undertake it with a reasonable chance of gittin' through; leastwise, it wouldn't be in a way to help a man any."

"Is there any way, old man, in which we can go partners?" asked the gambler, the vocabulary of whose profession still clung to him in the solemn counseling.

"I was thinkin' of that," answered the trapper; "yis, I was thinkin' ef we couldn't sorter jine works, and each help the other by doin' his own part himself. Yis," continued the old man, after a moment's reflection, "the plan's a good un—ye pray for yourself, and I'll pray for myself—and ef I can git in anything that seems likely to do ye sarvice, ye can count on it, as ye can on a grooved barrel."

"And now, boy," said the trapper with a sweetly solemn enthusiasm, such as faith might give to a supplicating saint—which lighted his features until his countenance fairly shone with a light which came out of it, rather than upon it, from the sun overhead—"now, boy, remember that the Lord is Lord of the woods, as well as of the cities, and that He heareth the prayin' of the poor hunter under the pines, as well as the preachers in the pulpits, and that when sins be heavy, and death be nigh, his ear and His heart be both open."

The trapper knelt on the moss at the gambler's feet. He clasped the fingers of his great hands until they interlaced, and lifted his wrinkled face upward. He said not a word; but the strongly chiseled lips, seamed with age, moved and twitched now and then, and as the silent prayer went on, two great tears leave the protection of the closed lids, and roll down the rugged cheek. The gambler also closed his eyes; then his hands quietly stole, one into the other, and, avoiding the bloody stain, rested on his breast; and thus, the old man who had lived beyond the limit of man's day, and the young one, cut down at the threshold of mature life—the one kneeling on the mosses, with his face lifted to heaven, the other lying on the mosses, with his face turned toward the same sky, without word or uttered speech, prayed to the Divine mercy which dropped the heaven and the sky saw the two men underneath the pines, and met, we may not doubt with needed answer the silent upgoing prayer.

The two opened their eyes nearly at the same instant. They looked for a moment at each other, and then the gambler feebly lifted his hand and put it into the broad palm of the trapper. Not a word was needed. Sometimes men understand each other better than by talking. Then the gambler picked the diamond stud from the spot where it rested, slipped the solitaire from his finger, and said, as he handed them to the trapper:

"There's a girl in Montreal that will like these. You will find her picture inside my vest when you bury me. Her address is inside the picture case. You will take them to her John Norton?"

"She shall have them from my own hand," answered the trapper gravely.

"You need't disturb the picture, John Norton," said the gambler, "it's just as well perhaps, to let it lie where it is; it's been there eight years. You understand what I mean, old man?"

"I understand," answered the trapper solemnly; "the picture shall stay where it is."

"The pistols," resumed the gambler and he glanced at the one lying on the moss' "I give to you. You'll find them true. You will accept them?"

The trapper bowed his head. It is doubtful whether he could speak. For several minutes there was silence. The end was evidently nigh. The trapper took the gambler's hand, as if it had been the hand of his own boy. Indeed, perhaps, the young man had found his father at last; for surely it isn't flesh that makes fatherhood. Once the young man moved as if he would rise. Had he been able he would have died with his arms round the old man's neck. As it was, the strength was unequal to the impulse. He lifted his eyes to the old man's face lovingly; moved his body as if he would get a little nearer, and, as a child might speak a loving thought aloud, said, "I am glad I met you, John Norton," and with the saying of the sweet words he died.

RAIN.

Oh, the rain has many fitful moods
Ere the merry summer closes—
From the first chirp of the robin broods
To the ruin of the roses!

Through the sunshine's gold her glitter steals,
In the doubtful April weather,
When the world seems crying how it feels
To be sad and glad together.

Now and then, on quiet, sultry eyes,
From her low, persistent patter,
She would seem confiding to the leaves
An extremely solemn matter.

Then, again, you see her from the sky
Such a mighty flood unfolding
That you wonder if Old Earth knows why
It receives so hard a scolding.

Yet we learn to fancy, day by day,
As we watch her softly shining,
That she has no cloud, however gray,
But it wears a silver lining.

For in autumn, though with tears she tells
How the lands grow sad and darken,
Yet in spring her drops are tinkling bells
For the sleeping flowers to hearken.

And her tinted bow seems Love's own proof
As it gleams with colors seven—
Like a stately dome upon the roof
Of her palace, high in heaven!

—*Edgar Fawcett in St. Nicholas for July.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

HOW TO USE CLOVER.—Farmers who grow clover largely are almost necessarily improving their land. It is true that some modes of disposing of the clover crop are more advantageous than others, but so long as clover is grown the soil must be benefitted. The roots at least must remain, under the most exhaustive system of cropping and clover roots are no mean fertilizer. They take from the subsoil and probably also from the atmosphere most of the substance which the plant contains. It is hardly possible, except by the utilization of atmospheric nitrogen, to account for the beneficial effects of clover on the soil. I have often seen good crops grown on clover sod without manure, and on land which, before being clovered, was reckoned rather poor. Of course, the effect is all the better if a crop of leaves and haulm is turned under with the roots.

The clover helps the soil in other ways. Its roots are the cheapest subsoiler and if the field is not very wet, will give the soil all the drainage necessary for ordinary farm crops. I am satisfied that farmers who grow clover largely, can keep their fields dry with one-half the under-draining they would otherwise need. Walking this spring over the fields, I find clover sod dry and ready to plough, while in timothy and other grass adjoining, the water oozes out from the surface under the pressure of the foot. Even in wheat fields I find that where clover has been ploughed under, or even a clover sod, the soil is much dryer than on wheat after stubble. The decaying clover roots form channels through which the water passes away.

Ploughing under clover when in bloom is rightly regarded as a wasteful method of using it—far better, however, than not using it at all. The objections to naked summer fallows are that they require two seasons to make a crop, and that while the sod is decaying under the blaze of a summer sun or the unprotected surface of the field, much of the valuable part of the clover is lost. If the soil is rich, as it should be, it will produce as much after barley or oats as after a naked fallow. I do not suppose that fallows average five bushels per acre more of wheat than land sown after stubble. This year the difference will be even less, and some of the best wheat I have seen was after a heavy crop of barley. Five bushels of wheat are too little to pay the loss of a grain crop and the extra expense in cultivating the fallow. There is a more important loss, as summer fallows are usually ploughed the year after the clover is sown, the roots have not yet made their full growth, and do not until the second crop of clover in September when the seed is harvested. This is not too late to plough and sow to wheat. Good crops are thus grown: but the difficulty is in getting a good "catch" of clover seed. My way is to harvest two crops of clover the second year, the last of which is for seed. Feed this out on the farm, sow the seed, and make a big manure pile. The year after, manure this sod heavily, plant with corn or potatoes, and then follow with barley or oats and wheat again. In this way there is no trouble about a good catch of clover every year, and besides the manure made from the two crops of clover, and seed sold and used will pay the interest on the land—*Rural New Yorker.*

RUSSIAN CHEESE.—An article of diet of almost universal consumption among the poorer classes in Russia is the variety of home-made cheese known as "Tworog," of which more than 7,000,000 pounds are sold annually in St. Petersburg alone. Its mode of preparation is very simple. Sour skim milk is placed over night in a warm oven, and poured the next day upon a sieve, where it is allowed to remain till all the whey has run off. The cured is then packed tightly in a wooden vessel, and covered with a lid made to fit exactly within it. On this heavy weights are placed, so as to keep up a constant pressure on the mass of curd; and the space between the lid and the top of the vessel is filled with cold water, which is frequently renewed. Tworog cheese is, in fact, nothing more than hard pressed cured. In the northwestern and southern governments of the empire it is often made from sheep's milk, and in Bessarabia a superior quality made from the whole milk is prepared, which possesses far better keeping properties than the ordinary sort, and which is exported in considerable quantities to Wallachia, Moldavia, and even to Austria.—*American Dairyman.*

FARMERS.—Adam was a farmer in Paradise; Job, the honest, upright and obedient, was a farmer; St. Luke was a farmer, and is popularly believed to have been the first who subjected the ox to the use of man; Socrates was a farmer, and so was Cincinnatus; Burns was a farmer, and the muse found him at the plow; Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Randolph, Lincoln, besides a vast number of other great and representative men, were farmers. Truly, the profession has been amply dignified by its votaries.

DEATH OF A MAN EATER.—Risingham, a son of Old Hambletonian, foaled 1857, owned by Dr. J. A. Schultz, of Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., was killed by his owner, May 2d, in consequence of his viciousness, which had baffled all attempts at subjugation. From an Orange County paper we learn that, at two years old, he was regarded a promising colt, but soon began to exhibit vicious habits, biting and snapping at all who approached him. As he grew older, it was found to be impracticable to handle him; his viciousness increased, and various attempts were resorted to by way of subduing his fiery temper, but without avail; he could neither be starved nor whipped into subjection. Finally, he became ungovernable; and from having killed three men, and crippled and disfigured twenty others, he became known as "the man eater." For fourteen years no one dared to put him to a wagon. Dr. Schultz, who had owned him but a short time, with the aid of several men, recently harnessed him to a wagon, but the horse broke everything to pieces, and the Doctor narrowly escaped with his life. Many of the leading trainers of the country have tried their skill in subduing him, but he conquered them all, and nearly killed one of them. One of his latest exploits was the seizing of a negro groom, tearing off the man's right cheek, destroying the eye, and stripping the flesh from the right arm. The three men who preceded the negro as grooms all narrowly escaped with their lives. One lost an ear; another had three fingers and a thumb taken off; the third left his arm from his elbow in the jaws of the horse. It became impossible to get a groom for the stallion. No one knew at what moment the brute would attack him. Dr Schultz at last made up his mind that Risingham was chronically insane, and concluded to kill him before he claimed another victim. Five large pistol balls were lodged in his head, directly between the eyes, but they failed to bring him down, and he made frantic efforts to get over the manger among the bystanders. At length, by engaging his attention in an opposite direction, Dr. Schultz, by a skillful thrust of a long knife, severed the jugular vein, causing the blood to flow in a large stream. For a long time Risingham stood up under the great flow of blood, relaxing no effort to get at the men. At length he settled to the floor, but to the last maintained his fierce disposition. The last movement he made was to attempt to seize Dr. Schultz with his teeth, the Dr. having gone into the stall.—*Live Stock Journal.*

RUST IN WHEAT.—Rust is a fungus that is propagated by spores that are always present in the air, and that as soon as they find a suitable home, germinate and send forth millions of other spores. They are not more prevalent in the air in wet than in dry seasons, but it is in wet seasons that most damage is done to the winter wheat. When wheat plants are in a perfectly healthy state they are proof against the attacks of rust, the hard, flinty coating of the stem presenting no resting place for place for the fungus. But when the plants are weakened through being grown on land that has been over cropped, or over manured, or through seed of some worn out variety being sown, they become a ready prey to the rust. A shower passing over the crop on a warm day will leave it in just such condition that the rust spores can attach themselves and thrive.—*Canada Farmer.*

CONTROLLING THE SEX.—There has been much discussion the past year on this point, and with your permission I will give some of my experience. A few years ago I purchased a thoroughbred Short-horn, and also a pure Jersey bull. With this last I was anxious to secure as many heifers as possible. I had twenty or thirty heifers, so I told the herder that as soon as there was the last indication of heat to have the heifers served. This was done with both bulls. I was often present, and attended to the matter myself. As the result from the Jersey, I had one heifer to twelve bulls; with the Short-horn there were two heifers to twelve bulls. The next year we let the cows run longer before serving, and as the calves appeared, we found nine heifers to one bull—about the same proportion with both Jerseys and Short-horns. From this I concluded that the theory of the savants, that early service produces females, is a humbug. Another prevailing idea is this, that a lean male and very fat female insures female. The fattest cow I ever saw, served, in early heat, by a lean bull, brought a male. I could cite other instances. There are some things in nature and providence we can never fathom or control, and this is one of the mysteries beyond our reach. Nature designs that the males and females should be about equal—sometimes one sex will be in the ascendant and then another. I incline to the idea that the sex is in the germ, and not in the development.

C. S. Harrison, in L. S. *Journal.*

FRENCH DAIRYING.—Near Isigny, France, there are farms that sell £1,000 worth of butter yearly. Isigny butter throughout the winter makes more than 3s per pound wholesale, by auction, at Paris, and in summer does not drop below 2s. per pound. The care exercised in the manufacture of butter at Isigny is something excessive, and much of the superiority of the quality is attributed to this. The hand never touches the butter, it is always beaten up in cloths; the utensils are of marvelous cleanliness, and if a drop of milk or cream falls on the floor it is at once sluiced away. The butter is perfectly made at the dairies, but not salted there or prepared for exportation. It is taken to the market towns, and there purchased by dealers whose trade it is to send it either in its fresh state or slightly salted for later use, or more highly salted for export. It is sent off in large earthenware jars, or tinned, or in cold weather merely in baskets, the butter being wrapped in cloth. One firm engaged in the export business realizes £8,000 a year commission upon its sales in London. This house "is managed by a woman, and is thoroughly well managed too." The desertion of the women farm servants, seeking employment in towns, is so severely felt that the butter trade of Normandy is threatened with ruin, although wages as high as those obtained in towns are offered, and many farmers have ceased making butter, and turn their fine pastures to the fattening of cattle.—*English Paper.*

Natural Selections.

Investigators of natural science have demonstrated beyond controversy, that throughout the animal kingdom the "survival of the fittest" is the only law that vouchsafes thrift and perpetuity. Does not the same principle govern the commercial prosperity of man? An inferior cannot supersede a superior article. Illustrative of this principle are the family medicines of R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y. By reason of superior merit, they have outrivaled all other medicines. Their sale in the United States alone exceed one million dollars per annum, while the amount exported foots up to several hundred thousand more. No business could grow to such gigantic proportions and rest upon any other basis than that of merit. It is safe to say that no medicine or combination of medicines yet discovered equals or can compare with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for the cure of coughs, colds, and all pulmonary and blood affections. If the bowels be constipated and liver sluggish, his Pleasant Purgative Pellets will give prompt relief; while his Favorite Prescription will positively, perfectly and

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Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 29, 1878.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL, of Union county.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG, of Crawford county

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY P. ROSS, of Montgomery county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
J. K. P. DUFF, Pittsburgh, South Side.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
CHAS. F. McKENNA, Allegheny City.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
JOHN O'NEILL, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
HERMAN HANTEL, Snowden township,
THOMPSON F. McCABE, Scott township.

SHERIFF,
H. B. LONG, Allegheny City.

TREASURER,
N. J. BIGLEY, South Versailles township.

CONTROLLER,
JOSEPH H. IRWIN, Allegheny City.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ROBT. W. LYON, Pittsburgh.

RECORDER,
C. L. STRAUB, Pittsburgh.

REGISTER,
JAMES McLAIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS,
WILLIAM McGEE, Ohio townsatp,
JOSEPH STOKELY, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
J. MURRAY CARPENTER, Plum township.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Post for the Cameron Smashing Campaign.

In no way can the success of the Democratic State, County, Congressional and Legislative candidates be better promoted than by the general circulation of Democratic newspapers They keep their readers alive to the importance of the canvass; furnish them with arguments to meet their opponents in the local controversies continually occurring; and stimulate the work of organization so that the full vote of the party may be got out.

The election of 1878 is one of the greatest importance; probably there has not been one in half a century involving a greater number of State officials of the highest rank—Governor, the Supreme Court, the Legislature, United States Senator and twenty-seven Congressmen are all involved in this contest. But equally important with the mere filling of these offices, the people of Pennsylvania will vote for or against the continuance in power of the corrupt CAMERON dynasty. That's the square issue presented. Now is the time or never to rescue the Commonwealth from this ring of polilitical spoilers and jobbers.

To aid in this work, which we are confident the Democracy of the State will achieve, we propose to issue a campaign edition of THE WEEKLY POST. It will be a large quarto sheet of fifty-six columns, and in addition to its political features, will contain all the news of the day, by telegraph and mail, literary miscellany, farm notes, the cattle and general markets, correspondence, political news from all parts of the State, etc. We ask our Democratic friends to aid in obtaining for it a circulation worthy of the cause it will champion, and the importance of the issues involved in the election.

THE TERMS:

From the 11th of July to the 17th of November, we will furnish THE WEEKLY POST (prepaying the postage) as a campaign paper at the following rates:

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION	50c
Clubs of 10 for 40c	$4 00
Clubs of 20 for 35c	7 00
Clubs of 30 for 33c	9 90
Clubs of 40 for 30c	12 00
Clubs of 50 and upwards 25c	12 50
Clubs of 100 and upwards 20c	20 00

As the time progresses a *pro rata* price will be taken for campaign subscriptions, expiring at that date.

THE CASE OF JACK KEHOE.

The *Leader* of Sunday, very properly disclaiming "any thirst for blood and no spirit of blind persecution," in commenting on current statements that Governor HARTRANFT's purpose is to screen JACK KEHOE from the punishment of his crimes imposed by the judicial tribunals of the State, (including the affirmation of the action of the lower court by the Supreme Court) asks these qusstions:

Why has the sentence of the law *not* been executed on Jack Kehoe? Why is it that while so many of the rank and file of the organization have, one after another, suffered death by the halter, the king of the Mollies, convicted nearly two years ago, by a jury of his peers, of murder in the first degree, lies still safely in prison with his sentence of death *withdrawn*, and no apparent likelihood, it is said, of its being reissued? Why are the mere *tools* of this alleged organizer of murder broken one after another on the scaffold drop, while he who used them for his horrible purposes, is allowed to live in well-founded hopes of release? Shall the "king" escape while the poor subjects are mercilessly put to death?

And then it recites the well known facts of the case as follows:

Kehoe was regularly convicted of murder. The Pardon Board examined his case and refused to reverse the verdict. The Governor issued his death warrant—and then it was suddenly announced that "new evidence" had been discovered; the death warrant was recalled, that the Board of Pardons might have a chance to examine this new evidence. This was on the 9th of last April, over two months ago. The Board has acted on the cases of many men since then, but not on that of Jack Kehoe. The "new evidence" has never been presented. It is given out that the Board will not act on Kehoe's case at present. Meanwhile it is to be noted that Gov. Hartranft has only six months more to serve. It has become an established custom in this State that no new Governor is expected to sign the death warrant of anybody convicted under his predecessor. If Kehoe's warrant is not signed within the next six months it will never be signed. He will be allowed to languish in prison for some years and eventually secure his release.

We don't think it very difficult to get at the reasons asked for by the *Leader*. They are matters of record. In 1875 Governor HARTRANFT was a candidate for re-election, and was opposed by Judge PERSHING of Schuylkill. The contest promised to be close, and, as it turned out, HARTRANFT was in a minority of the whole vote, being the second instance of the kind in the gubernatorial elections in this State. The Republican managers, on the eve of the election, saw the necessity of a bold stroke to prevent PERSHING'S election. They put themselves in communication with the Mollie Maguire leaders of the anthracite region, and negotiated for the transfer of the vote of that oath-bound society of lawless and desperate men to HARTRANFT. The negotiators on the part of the HARTRANFT party were two prominent politicians and lawyers of Schuylkill, one of them a Major General of the National Guard. On the part of the Mollies, JACK KEHOE, their recognized chief, appeared, aided by JOHN J. SLATTERY of Schuylkill county, who had some bad prominence as a Democratic politician. After several conferences it was agreed that the Mollie vote should be transferred to HARTRANFT, the consideration being two thousand dollars, which was promptly paid to KEHOE and SLATTERY, and promises of pardons for certain Mollies under sentence for their crimes, in the Eastern Penitentiary or some of the county jails. These pardons in due course of time received the signature of Governor HARTRANFT, and the prisoners were released, very likely to participate in more recent acts of lawlessness. The Major General of the National Guard, who conducted the negotiations, has within six months received from HARTRANFT the appointment to an important and lucrative State office in the anthracite region.

All these facts came out in judicial proceedings in Schuylkill county, SLATTERY, one of the negotiators for the Mollie vote, having turned State's evidence. It will also be remembered that in the Mollie trials a year or so ago, FRANLIN B. GOWAN of the Reading Railroad, in addressing a jury, made a general allusion to these well understood facts. Governor HARTRANFT fired up with some sort of a denial that did not meet the points presented by GOWAN, when the latter replied in a very emphatic manner, that if his statements were disputed he was prepared to make them good. Governor HARTRANFT took refuge in a discreet silence. This we believe was prior to SLATTERY'S confession, although Mr. GOWAN was probably aware of its character, for he was the master mind of the Mollie prosecutions.

These are the facts as we understand them, and as they have been repeatedly published, without drawing from the Governor or his friends a word of denial. We think they are suggestive of the answer to the *Leader's* inquiry "why the sentence of the law has not been executed on JACK KEHOE." And we have no doubt Chairman-Recorder QUAY will utilize the consideration shown for HARTRANFT'S friend of 1875 in the emergencies of the ensuing campaign. In fact this may be the basis of the confident predictions that the CAMERON candidate, HOYT, will poll a large vote outside his regular party adherents in the anthracite regions. KEHOE saved HARTRANFT in 1875, and the leniency of the Governor towards him may prove as powerful a motor in 1878.

THE TRUTHFUL JENKS.

The glee of the *Gazette* over the testimony of Mrs. JENKS is about as amusing as the more witty and snappish evidence of that estimable and candid lady. It culminates in the declaration "she completely baffled the Committee;" but as the only purpose of the committee is to discover the truth, we don't see that the baffling process is any more commendable than the HAYES plan to close the mouths of witnesses with Federal offices. Mrs. JENKS' story that she broke the seal of the letter confided to her for delivery to JOHN SHERMAN, and finding it contained an "insult" to that distinguished individual, resolved to avenge the "insult" by forging a letter in his name to entrap ANDERSON, is an ingenious idea: but when she refused point blank to relate any of the circumstances attending the writing of the letter, such as to whom she dictated it, who were present, etc., she virtually admitted the perjury. Her subsequent anxiety to obtain possession of this letter, when it was in demand in Washington and the offer of money to Mrs. WEBER for it, is in conflict with the theory she wrote it, for in that case she knew precisely how valueless it was. We take the JENKS testimony precisely as we did the ANDERSON; it is good to the extent it is confirmed by direct proof or attendant circumstances. She admits others had a knowledge she wrote the letter. Let her place them on the stand, or tell the Committee where they can be found. That's a speedy way to settle the question of truthfulness.

We admit, with the *Gazette*, the woman is sharp, witty, brassy, that she has a neat foot and ancle, a French shrug of the shoulder, a *blase* air, and a pretty face, and that the reading of her testimony is enjoyable, but all this will not carry her evidence through. It simply indicates an improvement in JOHN SHERMAN'S tastes in the matter of witnesses, since he trotted out ELIZA PINKSTON.

The idea of the *Gazette* that Mrs. JENKS has squelched the Committee, and its further investigations will be of no value, seems to us as premature. The Republicans have been squelching the Committee every day since it commenced work; but it won't stay squelched. There are certain facts in connection with the electoral votes of Louisiana and Florida that must come out. The Committee is working in its own way to them, and we have an idea there are surprises in store for our Republican friends quite as startling as any they have had. The resolution that no attack on HAYES' title is proposed, does not "take away any motive for the movement," for Mr. POTTER stated this at the commencement of the inquiry. We have no doubt the *Gazette* regrets this, for it hoped for two things from the Committee's inquiry—the bouncing of HAYES and a campaign cry of revolution against the Democratic party. In this it has been disappointed, and in their stead is to be treated to an exposure of the methods by which the Republican chiefs stole the Presidency for HAYES, thinking he would be the obedient instrument of their demands. That won't be an old story until after 1880. Every day is letting in a little more light, as the rascals quarrel over the plunder. With the next Congress Democratic in both branches, we have an idea the bottom facts will be reached, and that HAYES, on the expiration of his term, will crawl back to Fremont, carrying with him a load of contempt borne by no public man since the fall of AARON BURR. What the fate of the Republican party will be is already indicated. It is now on the direct and speedy road to the political boneyard.

GRABBING CORPORATIONS.

The Pacific railroads are getting more for their lands granted by the Government than their charters contemplate. During the first four months of this year the Union Pacific sold 108,418 acres of land at an average of $5 03 per acre; the Kansas Pacific, 127,721 acres at an average of $3 38, and the Denver Pacific, 18,560 acres at an average of $3 67 per acre. During the year ending May 1, 1878, the Central Pacific road sold over 124,000 acres of land at an average of $12 05 per acre. This is over ten times more than the price established by Congress. The third section of the Pacific Railroad act of 1862 provides that all lands granted to the company "which shall not be sold or disposed of by said company within three years after the entire road shall have been completed, shall be subject to settlement and pre-emption, like other lands, at a price not exceeding $1 25 per acre, to be paid to said company."

The Pacific railroad was open for through business in May, 1869, and a recent decision of the Court of Claims appears to fix the date of the legal completion in November, 1869. The provision of law quoted above would in that case have taken effect in November, 1872.

The responsibility for permitting the railroad companies to defy the law must rest upon the Department of the Interior under the second term of General GRANT, which came into power in 1873, and also upon sixteen months of the administration of Fraudulent HAYES. The law violated was a wise one, and was intended to secure the settlement of the whole belt of territory traversed by the Pacific railroads within a few years. The sale of railroad lands at $12 65 per acre, which ought to have been open to settlement and pre-emption at $1 25, is not only a grievous wrong in itself, but supports a vast fabric of artificial prices for lands all the way from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean.

We see it stated in a dispatch from Washington that since Secretary SCHURZ' attention has been called to this matter by the public press, he denounces the action of the companies as a violation of their charter, and proposes to make a thorough investigation, and report the facts to Congress at its next session.

THE Ohio Democratic Convention at Columbus Wednesday was one of the largest and ablest Conventions that has met in the State for years. Every county was fully represented. General DURBIN WARD was President of the Convention, and the following ticket was nominated:

Secretary of State—David R. Paige of Summit.

Supreme Judge—A. F. Hume of Butler.

Board of Public Works—Rush Field of Richland.

The platform reaffirms the principles laid down last year, and indorsed by the people of the State by 22,000 majority. It also declares the investigation of the Louisiana and Florida frauds should have been by the Electoral Commission, but their refusal to do so does not preclude a searching investigation, and exposure of the guilty parties. The financial part of the platform puts the responsibility for financial distress on the policies of the Republican party, and takes issue with the declaration of the late Republican Convention in Ohio, that the financial question has been settled. The full remonetization of silver is demanded, and the gradual substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes. The platform is aggressive, and has the ring of victory in it. After the adjournment of the Convention, the State Central Committee organized by re-electing Mr. JOHN G. THOMPSON Chairman.

ALASKA, for which this Government paid Russia seven and a half millions of dollars, in 1867, has been turned over by JOHN SHERMAN into the hands of the monopoly known as the Alaska Commercial Company. JOHN SHERMAN and that monopoly, in which he is said to be interested, are absolute rulers over 580,000 square miles of territory and masters of 30,000 Indian serfs, who are obliged to hunt seals for them and bring in the furs—a business which is immensely profitable to JOHN SHERMAN and his ring. Through the influence of SHERMAN and the monopoly every United States soldier was withdrawn from the territory one year ago, and Alaska is to-day free from the control of the United States, the Commercial Company paying the Government a beggarly trifle only to give the territory the name of a collection district. This private company and JOHN SHERMAN are the sole law givers in Alaska. There is not the semblance of United States authority there. Although the Commercial Company has only a lease from the Government of the seal islands, five hundred miles from the coast, it has taken possession of the mainland practically; and there will doubtless be a great deal of trouble in the future for the Government, when it sees fit to assume control and give the protection needed so sorely by the inhabitants. The resources of Alaska in ship timber and minerals, besides the salmon and seal fisheries, are very great.

DISRAELI, as people will prefer to call him despite his noble title, seems to have achieved a magnificent triumph in Berlin. He spoke the voice of England, and the crook of his finger meant war, so Russia acceded to every important demand made by him, even to the extent of depriving herself of the results of the war most important to the traditional policy of the Empire. The London *Times* claims the Conference will put an end to the piece-meal nibbling of Turkey that Russia has pursued for the last hundred years, and the periodical reopening of the Eastern question. Russia gives up all claim to Turkey south of the Balkans, if we understand the news aright, and Turkey retains the power to fortify the Balkan passes. It is a familiar theory that this will make Turkey stronger by solidifying her European possessions, and the London press gloat over the fact Russia is farther from Constantinople than at the commencement of the war. If the future confirms all this DISRAELI will be the greatest evile hero England has had since the days of PITT. Great honors await him on his return to the "tight little island," and it is said the Queen will at once make him a Duke. The London *World*, one of the leading English weeklies, has this view of the great triumph of DISRAELI:

No Tory statesman, unless it be Pitt, and perhaps Pitt should scarcely be excepted, ever won a personal triumph at all comparable with that achieved by the present Prime Minister.

For the moment Lord Beaconsfieldis not merely the English Government; he is England itself.

Nothing like this has ever been witnessed in the whole history of English politics. The two Pitts were powerful Ministers, so was Peel, and so was Palmerston. But neither of the Pitts played fast and loose with their party; and when Peel went further than his followers, he fell. Of him Lord Beaconsfield has written that he played upon the House of Commons as if it were an old fiddle; of Lord Beaconsfield himself it should be written that he played upon Parliament as if it were a Jew's harp. It may be that the curtain will soon fall, and rise upon another act of a very different character. But it will at least fall upon him in a more majestic attitude than an English Prime Minister has ever struck; and the dazzling radiance of the limelight will bring out a unique figure into an unprecedentedly conspicuous relief In the Palmerstonian period we were an island with an Empire; henceforth we are to become an empire with an island. A policy of English interests has given way to Imperial interests and European law. England is to be a European dictatress and an Asiatic empress.

THE evidence before the POTTER Committee since Mrs. JENKS left the stand is not specially exciting. She testified yesterday that she did not write the SHERMAN guarantee, but dictated it to a person whom she positively refused to name, but "who may be dead now," she said. A witness named HALEY testified he had several conversations with the Madam about the SHERMAN letter; that she knew its money value, and stated it was deposited in New Orleans subject to her order. Marshal PITKIN has testified that the Republican witnesses before the Returning Board were scooped in by United States Marshals and their expenses paid by the United States, while the Democrats had to produce and pay the expenses of their own witnesses. This is the first evidence yet developed that Government money was used to promote the wholesale perjury and manufacture of Custom House affidavits, on which the Returning Board stole the Presidency for HAYES. It adds another to the Radical crimes for which there must be a reckoning.

GEN. MACKENZIE carried matters with a high hand in his recent expedition into Mexico at the head of a column of United States troops. He was confronted by a Mexican detachment of inferior numbers, about forty-five miles from the border, commanded by Col VALDEZ, the latter under orders to repel the invasion; but he was informed that he must get his Mexicans out of the way within a certain time or they would be fired upon. The Mexicans, not being strong enough to resist, avoided a collision, and the invaders had things all their own way. The expedition is reported to have been fruitless so far as the making of captures was concerned, and was merely an absurd bit of bravado. The regular army officers are on the keen jump for a war with Mexico. Every Colonel on the Rio Grande thinks he could play old "Rough and Ready's" part over again, the Presidency included.

THE "Democratic outrage" in Oregon don't seem to have had much effect upon the public mind of that State, if we credit the official returns of the late election. CRONIN'S nose seems to have been a beacon light to victory. We carry the Legislature by twelve majority on joint ballot, securing a United States Senator. We elect WHITTAKER to Congress by 1,170 majority, as against 1,057 for HAYES, and carry THAYER through for Governor by 54 majority. The Republicans secure the minor State officers, but the substantial parts of the victory—Legislature, United States Senator, Congressman and Governor—are with the Democrats. The vote of Oregon is not without significance, and we are content with the direction in which it points.

Wages and Labor in Germany.

The Department of State continues to receive information of great interest in regard to the condition of business and the wages of labor from our consular agents in various countries. The Consul at Barmen, Germany, says for farm labor the pay varies greatly, according to the proximity to or remoteness from manufacturing centres, and ranges from 56 cents a day in the neighborhood of Bremen to 31 cents a day in the Lower Rhine Valley, and as low as 18 cents in parts of Silesia. At Barmen, Crefeld and Dusseldorf, carpenters, coppersmiths, plumbers, machinists and wagonsmiths earn from 51 to 75 cents daily; saddlers and shoemakers from 47 to 52 cents daily; bakers and brewers, with board and lodging, from $1 42 to $2 14 weekly, and without board from 60 cents a day to $4 28 a week; farm hands are paid from $107 to $215 yearly, with maintenance; railway laborers from 56 to 83 cents a day, and as high as 95 cents daily for piece work on tunnels; silk weavers can earn from $2 15 to $2 85 a week per loom; factory women $2 15 and children $1 a week. Business and wages are very low. In good times wages are 80 per cent. higher. The cost of the necessaries of life has increased some 50 per cent. in thirteen years, although it is now but little higher than five years ago. A man and wife, with two or three children, can live in two or three rooms in a poor and comfortless manner for $275 a year, and to support such an establishment all the members have to work ten or twelve hours daily. For a family of six persons the cost is about $7 a week—an amount that few families can earn, as the depression of trade and the reduction of time allows few to do a full week's work, although wages are nominally a trifle higher than five years ago. The state of trade is deplorable. Factories are run and sales made at a loss, except, perhaps, the silk and button industries. Retail trade is somewhat more prosperous. The depression appears to be as severe in Germany as in any other European country. The unnatural activity incident to the war was followed by the vast coin payments made on account of the French indemnity. But the poorer classes in Germany find very little comfort in a condition of affairs that has increased the cost of living without enlarging the market for German manufactures and without increasing the wages of German artisans.

Armstrong County Democracy.

The Democracy of Armstrong held their County Convention on Monday at Kittanning. Dr. Hunter presided, with Messrs Fleming, Herdman and McLaughlin as Secretaries. The following nominations were announced as the result of the primary elections:

For Assembly.—E. D. Graff and S. S. Blyholder.

Prothonotary.—Fred. Rohrer.

Register and Recorder.—Alvin Sloan.

Commissioners. — John Murphy and James White.

Auditor.—D. W. Hawk.

E. S. Golden, Esq., was elected Chairman of the County Committee for the ensuing year.

Joseph Gaskill, T. M. Jones and J. B. D. Findlay, were chosen Congressional conferees, and at their request they were not hampered with instructions, but the name of James Mosgrove was recommended to them for their respectful consideration.

Messrs. Ed. McGivern of Parker City, and Dr. Carson of Leechburg, were elected Senatorial conferees.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Joseph Gaskill, and adopted without dissent:

Resolved, As an expression of the sentiment of the Democratic party of Armstrong county that while we approve all financial and retrenchment measures passed by the present Congress, we call for the passage, at the earliest possible time, of an act retiring all National Bank currency and the substitution of Greenbacks therefore and also an act to issue a low interest bearing bond which shall be made interchangeable, with greenbacks at par.

Resolved, That we condemn the action of the last Legislature in negleting to pass the Free Pipe and Anti-Discrimination bills, the former demanded by the great oil interests and the latter by every manufacturing and business interest of our State.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

A PROHIBITION ticket is to be nominated in Mercer county on July 2.

WM. HARTLEY, esq., is mentioned among the Democratic candidates for Congress in the Bedford district.

DR. O. A. MEGARGELL is going to contest the Democratic Congressional nomination with Mr. Brockway in Columbia county.

GENERAL M'CANDLESS, Secretary of Internal Affairs, is a candidate for Congress in the First district, now represented by Hon. Chapman Freeman.

THE Cambria County Democratic Convention at Ebensburg on Monday, nominated John Fenlon of Ebensburg, and L. D. Woodruff of Johnstown, for the Legislature. John G. Lake of Ebensburg, was nominated for Register and Recorder. We have not received the other nominations.

MR. JOHN W. FRAZIER, of Philadelphia, who has given considerable attention to the organization of the National-Greenback-Labor party in that city, claims that Philadelphia will cast in round numbers 42,000 votes for the ticket representing that organization. He says that Greenback-Labor candidates will be nominated in all the congressional and legislative districts and for all city offices to be filled at the November election.

THE Democratic County Convention of Somerset county met in the Borough of Somerset on Monday, and nominated the following ticket:

Congress—Alex. H. Coffroth.

Senate—Frederick Groff.

County Commissioner—Jonas McClintock.

Auditor—Henry Lucas.

The Convention then adjourned to meet on Monday, August 26. Gen. Coffroth was elected to Congress from this strong Republican district in 1862 and 1864, and if nominated in the district convention will most probably be elected.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A DISSIPATED public man is a rarity in France; a drunkard in the French Assembly is unknown.—*Colonel Forney.*

TWEED'S daughter, whose wedding gifts amounted to $75,000, is living in New Orleans in very much reduced circumstances

CORNELL graduates a class of seventy this year, of whom seven are women. The average age of the class is twenty-three years.

GENERAL GRANT has reached a congenial clime—that of Schildam and other dams. He was at Amsterdam on Saturday and goes hence to Rotterdam.

MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS is living in her cottage at Bath, Long Island, and contemplates re-entering the profession she left at the time of her husband's death.

A MAN in New Orleans, who stuck his arm out of a horse-car window, and had it broken by a car passing in the other direction, has recovered $7,500 from the company.

GALIGNANI says there are more than 2,000 photograph galleries in Paris, employing upward of 18,000 persons, and doing a business of more than 30,000,000 francs a year.

A CATHOLIC priest at Warsaw has been sent to Siberia for a curious offence. As was his duty, he read the Czar's declaration of war to his flock, and, not being able to speak Russian, read it in Polish. This was against the law, and hence his transportation.

THE Pope presided at the recent session of the Commission of Christain Archæology that being the first time for 120 years that the chair at an assembly of savans had been taken by a Pontiff. He has ordered the excavation of the Catacombs of St. Petronilla to be prosecuted at his own expense.

A HERCULEAN Yankee, from the lumber districts of Maine, on paying his bill in a London restaurant, was informed that the amount paid didn't include the waiter. "Wal," he roared, "what ef it don't! I didn't eat any waiter did I? And he glared at the attendants so ferociously that they precipitately left him to go his way in peace.

DANA HORTON of Ohio, (of course) is the Secretary of the American Commission to the International Monetary Conference. He was agreed upon by several Senators and Mr. Hewitt of New York. It was discovered that none of the three Commissioners could speak French, and as Mr. Horton is an expert in this language, he was made Secretary.

GEORGE (who has just engaged himself to the girl of his heart) breaks the happy news to his friend Jack (who has been married some time). Jack—"Ah, well, my dear fellow, marriage is the best thing in the long run, and I can assure you that after a year or two a man gets used to it and feels just as jolly as if he had never been married at all."—*Punch.*

JOHN BUCKLEY, convicted several months ago of embezzlement while Collector of Schuylkill county taxes in 1875, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $5,394.06, the amount in default. Buckley is in bad health, and an application will be made for his pardon at the next meeting of the board. He has heretofore enjoyed a good reputation.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS says of Bryant: "The great distinction of his life was his Americanism, He was an American in the love of liberty, simplicity of life, integrity to his own pursuits, political independence and high sense of public duty. There are many small things called Americanism, but we can think ourselves fortunate that we can look at the life and say that it was truly American."

LONDON PAPERS say that the murder of Lord Leitrim was concocted in America, and Berlin journals affirm that the assassination of the Emperor was determined upon in New York. This being the case the Norristown *Herald* fears that it will not be long before the startling discovery is made that the young man who attempted to fire the Ephesian doome was a resident of Chicago, and Robin Hood was the editor of a St. Louis daily paper.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT of Georgia delivered an address before the students of Trinity College, Trinity, North Carolina, a few days ago, in which he said: "The South must teach from this day, from every seat of authority, that our pursuits must be diversified; that far less than seventy-five per centum of the population must be given to agriculture; that the mechanical trades must be multiplied among us, and that our children must fill them."

THE counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has given formal notice to the local expressmen who pass over the New Jersey railroads that they must cease to use the passenger cars of the company for the transportation of "express packages;" that the conductors have been instructed to prevent them from entering the cars with "express bundles and packages," and that if they persist in the attempt they will be dealt with according to law."

THE first piano manufactured in the United States is believed to have been made by John Belmont of Philadelphia, in 1775. Chickering was established here in 1823, and Steinway's house dates from 1853. Up to 1820 most pianofortes in New York bore on their plates the name of J. J Astor, having been imported by the original John Jacob from Broadwood or Clementi of England. Some of them are yet in old houses.

THE room in which Voltaire died, on the quay named after him, was hermetically sealed until the one hundredth anniversary came around. Then the windows were opened and the sunshine was let in. The proprietor of the mansion, the Marquis de Villette, had directed in his will that the shutters should not be taken down, and the room was never entered, even in 1814, when Voltaire's bones were dragged from their coffin in the Pantheon and buried with quick-lime in a rubbish corner.

SPEAKER RANDALL, who "gave away the bride" at the Swann-Thompson wedding at Princeton, didn't succeed in taking as early a train as he expected, and on reaching Princeton, hot and dusty and quite used up with the labors of night sessions and the management of unruly Republicans, flung himself into a barber's chair, where he at once fell asleep. He was not awakened till it was too late to make a change of apparel and had to rush to the bridal mansion. The "Wedding March" struck up and in went the Hon. Speaker, with all the honors, and performed his part in the ceremony with flying colors and a linen duster.

THE NEXT SENATE.

Its Politics Certainly Democratic by 8 to 12 Majority.

[New York Sun.]

Which party is to have a majority in the Senate on and after the 4th of March next? The Democrats, of course. The Republicans have had complete control of the Senate since the rebel exodus in the winter of 1861. During this long period the Senate, with the exception of the last three years, has been the ruling branch of Congress and a dominating factor in the Government. All through the Administrations of Lincoln, Johnson and Grant the Republican majority in the Senate exerted a commanding and at times an irresistible influence in the party. This majority, which stood eight years ago at more than five to one, has fallen away almost to nothing.

The Senate contains seventy-six members. The terms of twenty four expire with this Congress. Of the remaining fifty-two who hold over, twenty nine, counting David Davis, are Democrats, and twenty-three, including Booth and Christiancy, are Republicans. The Democrats, therefore, will have a majority of six of those who hold over.

Of the twenty-four Senators who go out in March, eight are Democrats, namely, Barnum, of Connecticut; Dennis, of Maryland; McCreery, of Kentucky; Voorhees, of Indiana; Armstrong, of Missouri; Merrimon, of North Carolina; Gordon, of Georgia, and Eustis, of Louisiana. There is no doubt that in six of these States Democrats will be elected. It is not quite certain about the other two, Connecticut and Louisiana.

Sixteen Republicans go out. We will classify them under three heads, those cases where Democrats are sure to be elected—those where Republicans are sure to be elected, and those which may be regarded as doubtful.

Six will certainly be succeeded by Democrats, viz. Spencer of Alabama; Dorsey, of Arkansas; Conover, of Florida; Matthews, of Ohio; Sargeant, of California, and Mitchell, of Oregon. Six will just as surely be succeeded by Republicans, viz, Morrill, of Vermont; Wadleigh, of New Hampsire; Oglesby, of Illinois; Howe, of Wisconsin; Ingalis, of Kansas, and Jones, of Nevada.

So far the tally is even in regard to new Senators. If there is a shade of doubt as to the results we have predicted, the chances for unforeseen changes are about the same in each party

Of the sixteen Republicans who go out, four remain to be considered. They are Conkling, of New York; Cameron, of Pennsylvania: Patterson, of South Carolina, and Chaffee, of Colorado. There is a strong probability that Conkling will be re-elected, and in view of the treacherous course of the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania and the refusal of the Republican Convention to touch Hayes, the way to the Senate seems to be re-opened for Cameron. The so-called Democrats of South Carolina can hardly fail to elect a Senator of their peculiar type, while Chaffee will probably be succeeded by a man who believes that Democracy means the condemnation rather than the condonation of the great fraud of the age.

If we are right in these estimates, how will the next Senate stand as between the two parties? Twenty-nine Democrats hold over. Of the eight Democrats who go out in March, six of the same party are sure to be returned. The Democrats are certain to get eight of the seats now occupied by Republicans; this makes a total of forty-three.

Twenty-three Republicans hold over. Of the eight Democrats whose terms expire in March, we allow the places of two to be filled by Republicans. Of the sixteen Republicans who retire in March, we concede that they will re-elect eight. This gives an aggregate of thirty-three.

These calculations place the Democratic majority in the next Senate at ten. We believe we have allowed the Republicans the benefit of all reasonable doubts. But even the most confident will not claim for them more than two more seats than we have allowed them. This would give the Democrats forty-one Senators, and the Republicans thirty-five, the former having a majority of six. But it is more likely to be double that number.

Those stupid Republicans who have been scared out of their senses at the mere idea of questioning Hayes' title had better calm down long enough to contemplate the fact that, nine months from to-day, the United States Senate will be controlled by the nominal opponents of their party.

Improvements in the Art of Dress.

[From Harper's Bazar.]

Great improvements have been made lately in corsets. As the Princess dress now worn defines the hips as plainly as the waist, all corsets have been lengthened both in the busks and over the hips, where they fit as smoothly as a glove fits the hand. Stiff busts formed by cross bones or by thick cords stitched in are also liked, as they dispense with the pads worn by ladies who have flat chests. The steels or busks are also made more flexible, and may be bent into a circle without breaking. There are also broad doubled steels for those who like wide busks; these are very light, yet flexible.

A brand of corsets is distinguished by having its steels covered with kid, which makes them pleasantly soft against the flesh, and keeps them from being rusted by moisture. Striped coutille and the plain jean are the materials most used in white and pale gray shades; there are also many high-colored blue and scarlet corsets sold.

The ventilating corsets are made of a lace-like check goods as thin as canvass grenadine; this is cool and pleasant for summer wear. The upper and lower sections around the bust and hips are made of this thin material, but the middle section that passes around the most tapering part of the waist, and bears all the strain of lacing, is of thick coutille.

Respectful Under Difficulties.

[Chicago Tribune, London Letter.]

The American matron in Westminster Abbey moves along corridors and over the bones of the mighty departed in a state of badly suppressed dismay. Used to walking reverently around the grave of even the humblest mortality, to see herself and brood actually treading upon the most majestic of tombs is more to her than paganism. On a second tour of the Abbey I was in the train of such a dame—a fairly-read, intelligent lady, brim full of reverence, one who at home worships her minister and pays regular respectful Sunday evening visits to the local cemetery. She will never forget her jaunt through Westminster. Her running fire of horror came out in undertones in this wise: "Anna, dear, you are standing right on Ben Jonson." "James, my son, don't straddle over Macaulay in that heathen fashion." "Mr. Jones, you ought to be ashamed to step on poor Charles Dickens." "Mercy on me, here I am walking across Dryden," and the miserable woman sat square down on a bench above the bones of the first Archbishop of Canterbury, and gave up trying to be even half-way respectful in a minister whose every passing stone is a slab covering somebody who once made the world wonder or tremble.

THE grand stand from which the boat race is to be viewed at New London this week is to be on wheels. It is to consist of a train of about twent-five cars on the Northern Railroad. Each car will seat eighty persons, and 2,000 spectators will have the advantage of keeping on a line with the college crews from start to finish for the railroad follows the river. Only eighty tickets will be sold for each car, so that every spectator can count on getting a good seat.

PERJURY BOTCHED.

The Notorious Mrs. Jenks Badly Cornered.

She Fails to Get Poor Sherman Out of His Scrape.

The Story of Her Forgery of the Sherman Letter Not Credited.

More Dramatic Scenes and Displays of Wit.

MRS. JENKS CROSS-EXAMINED.

PLAYS THE SAME DRAMATIC ROLE AS ON SATURDAY.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Potter Investigation Committee resumed its session to-day, Mr. Potter presiding.

Mrs. Jenks, on entering the room, made a very dignified bow to the members of the Committee, and took a seat in the witness' chair.

Mr. Springer commenced the cross-examination by referring to the statement of witness on Saturday, that no one except herself knew aught of the original document known as the "Sherman letter."

Question—If no one, excepting yourself, knows aught of the original document you must have written it? *Answer*—I did not say so.

Q.—Were you the author of the contents of that letter? A.—I dictated the contents of that letter.

Q.—Who was the person to whom you dictated the letter? A.—I refuse to tell you, sir.

Q.—Do you know the names of any persons who were in the parlor at the time the letter was written? A.—I may know the names of some of them.

Q.—What names do you remember? A.—I will not tell you.

Witness, in reply to interrogatories, said the letter was written, as near as she can recollect, upon one page of an ordinary sheet of letter paper. She used a medium sized envelope, with no printing on it.

Q.—In whose handwriting was the so-called Sherman letter? A.—You asked me that before and I told you I would not answer the question.

Q.—I ask you again, is that letter in your handwriting? A.—And I again refuse to answer whether it was in my handwriting or not. You must draw your own inferences in the case.

Mr. Springer requested the witness, handing her a pen and a sheet of paper, to write a copy from her memory as near as possible to the contents of the original document, but she declined to write a copy, stating that if they desired to see her handwriting they had a number of letters written by her to which they might refer. Being interrogated regarding the letter handed her by Weber, and her movements after entering the hotel, witness said she inquired of the usher if Mr. Sherman was in. The usher said he believed the gentleman was up stairs, and offered to present her card, but she did not desire him to do so. She unconsciously received the letter, and, after reading it, considered it was an insult to Sherman and his friends, and upon these grounds she thought it proper to deliver the document.

Q.—But, Madame, you thought proper to open the letter written and addressed to Mr. Sherman? A.—I did not say I opened the letter, and I will not permit you to so state it.

Q.—What reason could you have had on the 20th of November to deceive two of your intimate friends in the interest of a stranger whom you had never known? A.—Secretary Sherman was merely one of the visiting statesmen, and as such deserved honor at our hands. I had no desire to serve him particularly. I was merely maintaining the dignity of the party. If the letter had been addressed to Mr. Stoughton, it would have been all the same; they would have got a guarantee. These were men high in the councils of the nation, and do you suppose I wished them to know what a contemptible strata we had in the party in Louisiana at that time? It was for the honor of the party I did not want them to know about it.

Q.—Why did you give them a forged document if they were your friends? A.—Pardon me; I do not admit that.

Q.—Why did you then give them a false guarantee instead of a genuine one? A.—It made them feel better, and I did not wish to insult the statesmen.

Q.—Did you know Sherman had given a verbal guarantee? A.—I did not know about that. Weber simply said they had been assured they would be taken care of and protected. Sherman's name was not mentioned in the whole matter.

Q.—Then why did you procure a false guarantee. A.—Because it kept them quiet. I do not know that Weber wished to go back on us, but I knew Anderson did. Sherman did not know whether they would stand firm or not but I did. I knew they would stand firm if they got a guarantee, and if not, the Democratic money would have them go on the other side.

Q.—Was it legible or not when it was finished? A.—That remains for others to discuss. The chirography was not elegant. It never is; but I have made it out.

Q.—Have you ever read any of Sherman's letters? A.—I never read any of his composition, except I have read his speeches as reported in the Congressional *Record*. I am familiar with most of our statesmen's style, and if I have read them once I think I could imitate them.

Q.—Did you try to imitate his style when you dictated the letter? A.—Not his particularly. It might have done for anyone.

Q.—The letter contained this phrase, "Your note of even date." Do you use that phrase when you write? A.—Yes, sir; very often. I abbreviate it in that way. As for the word "Hayes" there, it happened to be mentioned while I was in a room; otherwise I would not have thought of such an august personage.

Q.—Was the letter signed J., Jno., or John Sherman? A.—It was signed "John Sherman."

Q.—The letter to which it was an answer, do you recollect that? A.—Yes, sir, I do, but it didn't impress me so much as the other.

Q.—Please repeat it, if you can? A.—Sir: we have carefully considered arguments made by you at our recent interview, or something of that kind; I will not be positive as to the word "recent." "Your assurance that we shall be provided for is scarcely specific enough." "In the event" or "in the case" "we pursue the course suggested by you, we will be obliged to leave the State. Will you, therefore, state in writing to whom we shall look for the fulfillment of your promises. D. A. Weber, James Anderson." I believe that is it.

Q.—Is your recollection of it derived from that single reading in the hotel? A.—Yes, sir; I had it some time afterwards and may have taken a little note of it.

Q.—Were you employed in the Treasury Department at one time? A.—I was here two months in 1875, and accepted a position during that time. Mr. Bristow was Secretary of the Treasury then. I don't think the Government made much by my services. I had other business to attend to. I accepted the position because it was offered, and I held it only for two months.

Q.—Did you render any service to the Government? A.—Oh yes, sir; I did. I went up there very often until I got tired of it. I used to go in a room with lots in it where I did some writing. I went almost every day when I had nothing else to do. (Laughter.) Senator West, I believe, was good enough to have me appointed.

Q.—In whose writing was this letter that was handed to you to deliver? A.—I think in Weber's handwriting.

MRS. WEBER'S LETTER.

Mr. Butler inquired of the witness if she had any more of Mr. Anderson's letters, and she replied, "I may have some more," adding, "By the way, General, how did you get that letter from Mrs. Weber?" (Laughter.)

Mr. Butler, leaning carelessly back in his chair, seemingly enjoyed the question as much as the spectators, but gave no reply.

In a dialogue between Mrs. Jenks and Mr. Butler, the witness told Mr. Butler he was very flowery, and offered to tell him more about her Anderson letters if he would give her the information she required regarding the course pursued by him to obtain Mrs. Weber's letter, otherwise she would be compelled to refuse the same as he did.

Mr. McMahon referred to the correspondence which had existed between the witness and Governor Kellogg, and particularly desired to know what letter she referred to in her letter dated November 14, 1877, in which she said, "Yes, I refer to the letter you wot of; you will perceive by one of Anderson's letters, which I enclose, that he values it very highly, and also that he is not in possession of the document, and you may be sure he shall never get it or any other papers he deems of value."

During the questioning of Mr. McMahon, with a view to having the witness state the letter referred to was the Sherman letter, witness evaded the questions and made various inquiries of McMahon. She, however, stated that had there been $10,000 offered for the Sherman letter, and it in her possession, she would not have degraded her honor so much as to have accepted the offer.

MRS. JENKS' TESTIMONY FALLS FLAT.

Since the testimony of Saturday, General Butler and Representative McMahon have been busy overhauling a mass of correspondence, and it is claimed by Butler to-night that her very clever fiction will be completely riddled. Butler, it seems, since Mrs. Jenks' arrival here, two weeks ago, has had her shadowed, and knows every movement she has made, and concerning which he will interrogate her, and which will show that Sherman exercised a peculiar interest in her. No one here believes the story of her forgery of the so-called Sherman letter, and even the Republican members of Committee say that her testimony on that point lacks even ingenuity. It is thought, too, that Sherman, in urging the woman to assume all the responsibility for the letter, did not even consult his attorney, Sam Shallenbarger, it being reported that he has said that the woman's story can not be believed in the light of the letters she wrote Mrs. Weber, when trying to get possession of the document. Her statement is John Sherman's last refuge, and it has utterly failed to make an impression.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The examination of Mrs. Jenks was resumed to-day as soon as the Potter Committee met. She said she had not yet received the letters inquired for yesterday, and did not know whether they would be of and importance.

Witness had seen Mrs. Weber at Donaldsonville shortly before leaving for Washington, and Mrs Weber had told her Anderson had said she (Mrs. Jenks) had received about one hundred thousand dollars for a certain document, and appeared somewhat hurt because she had received no portion of the money. Mrs. Jenks, however, informed Mrs. Weber she had never received any money whatever.

Mr. Soringer inquired if the witness received any other consideration from Gen. Sheldon excepting her actual expenses.

Witness (very sharply)—No, sir; and it was but four dollars. You need not distress yourself about it.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Mrs. Jenks was before the Potter Committee again to-days and said she may have letters from Senator Kellogg not yet submitted to the committee, but declined to produce them without the consent of that gentleman, which that gentleman gave through Judge Shellaberger, the Senator adding that he was desirous of having any and all correspondence between himself and Mrs. Jenks laid before the committee. Mrs. Jenks then said the letters were in New Orleans, and she would produce them as soon as possible. The expected package of Anderson letters have not yet been received.

THAT LETTER STILL ENSHROUDED IN MYSTERY.

In reply to questions, witness said she dictated the Sherman letter to another party, and wished the committee to distinctly understand that she herself, did not write it.

Q.—Who was the person to whom you dictated the letter? A.—Mr. Chairman, I must decline to tell that. It would not be honorable. It was a person prominent in Louisiana local politics. I saw him probably six months ago. He may be dead now for aught I know. He was a kind of a Republican. The first draft of the letter was too elaborate for witness' tastes but the second draft suited better.

Witness did not show either draft to Weber; left him to infer the letter was genuine. Never mentioned the fact of the first draft to any one until in this room.

Witness testified the first draft of the Sherman letter had been drawn up in such a way as to definitely promise a deputy U. S. collectorship, but to this she objected, and her associate allowed her to dictate a second draft which was the one used, and the other was destroyed.

The witness asked Mr. McMahon, with an air of haughtiness, if there were any more lame, blind or halt expected as a witness in her case; if so, he had better go out upon the highway and bring them in.

Mr. McMahon—You know, Mrs. Jenks, there are none so blind as those who will not see.

Mrs. Jenks was informed that two letters awaited her in the House Postoffice, and she was released to read them.

CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN HALEY AND MRS. JENKS.

A. G. Haley was recalled, and testified that he had several conversations in January and February last with Mrs. Jenks regarding the "Sherman letter," and it came out in conversation that she was in Washington in behalf of Governor Packard for Collector; that she had approached Secretary Sherman about the matter; that she knew the whereabouts of the Sherman letter and had been offered two thousand dollars for it.

VALUE OF SHERMAN'S LETTER.

The witness advised her the letter was at least worth five thousand to Secretary Sherman, and he (witness) proposed that she make him her agent, to place the letter where it would do the most good. Mrs. Jenks gave the witness to understand she would visit Louisiana and bring the letter with her on her return. She had read a letter to witness during their conversations purporting to be from her husband, which referred to the Sherman letter. The letter was very affectionate, and contained much poetry, and he being very fond of poetry, the reading was greatly enjoyed by him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cox—Witness said his acquaintance with Mrs. Jenks amounted to a great deal more than mere boarding house acquaintance. As near as he could remember the quotation referring to the Sherman letter, read from the letter purporting to be from her husband, read about as follows: "You have committed the blunder of permitting those documents to leave your own hands."

MRS. JENKS' CONFESSION.

Q.—Did Mrs. Jenks ever say she had actual possession of the Sherman letter? A.—Yes, she undoubtedly did; that it was confined in some safe in New Orleans, subject to her command, for future production.

After a short executive session the committee took a recess.

During the cross-examination of Haley, Mrs. Jenks occupied a chair in the corner of the room, in the rear of the witness, and was seemingly very much amused.

TESTIMONY OF JUDGE CAMPBELL.

When the Committee reassembled, Judge Hugh J. Campbell, at present of Dakatoh Territory, formerly of New Orleans, was called and testified that the first interview he ever had with Anderson was in Marshal Pitkin's office. The protest of Anderson was referred to him and he gave his decision that the statement was drawn up according to the requirements of the revised statutes. He did not remember having administered the oath to Anderson.

Q.—To the best of your knowledge and belief, did you ever affix your signature to any affidavit when the party making the same was not present? A.—I can swear positively I never did so. It will be remembered Anderson testified it was no uncommon thing for proper signatures to be affixed to affidavits without persons being present at the time to take oath.

Cross-examined by Chairman Potter—The witness testified there were probably certain blanks (mentioning the occasions for their existence) in the form of affidavits which were drawn up under his supervision, but he could not state positively as to that. The fact of my having administered the oath to Anderson will depend upon my signature being found on the document. In the preparation of the affidavit for Anderson, I acted as a sort of legal adviser. This protest of Anderson's was prepared for him as Supervisor of East Feliciana parish. He did not have the returns of the parish present at the time. The protest was presented and sworn to as a distinct paper. The information that came to me was that the reason the protests of the Supervisors had not been attached to the returns sent by mail was because it was not safe to do so, and I know I was very clear in my opinion that if such a fact appeared it would be a sufficient reason for not complying with the law in that respect. I did not think, in that view, nonconformance with the provisions of the law would make it invalid.

The witness saw Sherman, Stoughton and Garfield in New Orleans, but the conversation with them was unimportant. He believed the reason why Anderson wished to withdraw his protest was because he had become dissatisfied, and had quarrelled with some of the Republican leaders and was not at all satisfied with the assurances that he might have received of being provided for or being taken care of. I had an indistinct impression that there were words to the effect that Anderson was in negotiation with or had been tampered with by parties representing the Democratic party.

First heard of the Sherman letter in the summer of 1877 after my return to New Orleans from Washington. I was not appointed to the present position because of any corrupt agreement with President Hayes in regard to his being counted in. I was appointed on recommendation of Judge Hunt of Louisiana, Mr. Bonzavo, General Anderson, Governor Packard and others. I think Packard was legally elected Governor of Louisiana, and that the same vote that elected Packard elected the Presidential electors who voted for President Hayes.

Q.—Have you now, or have you ever had any doubt that if Mr. Packard had been recognized by the administration as legally elected Governor of Louisiana, that he would have maintained himself in the Government and everything have gone on in peace and quietness? A.—I have no doubt if there had been no pause or interregnum by partial recognition of the two Governments and Packard had been sustained immediately on his inauguration, I believe he could have sustained himself.

Q.—Without any breach of the peace or civil war down there? A.—Without any civil war, but not without the active support of the United States Government. I believe both Packard and Hayes electors were elected, and that but for the mob spirit which was prevalent in Louisiana and which is prevalent there to day, Packard would now be presiding Governor.

By the Chairman—Could Packard, as a matter of fact, have sustained his government there for the last two years without the presence of Federal troops? A.—No, sir.

By Mr. Butler—I have only one final question to ask you, and that is, this: I suppose in 18.2 the authorities of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, as a State of the United States, could not have been maintained without Federal troops? A.—No, sir.

Governor Kellogg was then called, and a discussion ensued as to the order in which the witness should be examined, and after discussion on the point, the Committee adjourned until Thursday.

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Where the Administration will be During the Summer.

Action of the Cabinet on the Hot Springs Reservation.

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The subject of our Indian troubles was also the topic of considerable conversation.

A FALSE INTERVIEW WITH HENDRICKS.

Governor Hendricks of Indiana, states he has persistently refused, since he left home, to be interviewed on any political subject, and had not expressed any opinion on these matters. Therefore the interview published in a New York paper, purporting to give his opinions, is unwarranted, and is without any foundation in fact.

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A dispatch from General Howard confirms the press report of Bernard's battle with the Indians, with the exception no mention is made of the death of Colonel Robbins.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Hahn of Louisiana, will be appointed Superintendent of the New Orleans Mint.

The sub-Committee of the Potter Investigating Committee to investigate the Louisiana branch of inquiry, left last night for New Orleans.

Learn to Swim.

[English Letter.]

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The Convention reassembled at 2 P. M. Durbin Ward was chosen permanent Cearman and E. S. Dodd of Toledo, Secretary.

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The following ticket was nominated:

For Secretary of State—David R. Paige of Summit.

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The following platform was adopted:

The Democratic party of Ohio, in Convention assembled, hereby reaffirm the following clauses of the platform of the Convention of July 25, 1878, indorsed by a majority of more than 22,000 votes last fall by the people of Ohio. We renew its pledges of devotion to the Union and the Constitution, with its amendments.

It declares as essential to the preservation of a free Government a faithful adherence to the following principles: Strict construction of home rule, supremacy of the civil over the military power, separation of church and State, equality of all citizens before the law, liberty of individual action unvexed by sumptuary laws, absolute acquiescence in the lawfully expressed will of the majority, opposition to all subsidies, preservation of public lands for the use of actual settlers and the maintenance and perfection of the common school system as pertinent to issues now pending before the people.

A BLOW AT ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

Resolved, That the investigation of frauds committed at the last Presidential election in Florida and Louisiana ought to have been made by the Electoral Commission. It's refusal to do so was in violation of the spirit of the law under which it was organized and a gross outrage upon the people of the United States, and whilst the decision, as made by the Forty-fourth Congress of the question as to who should be declared President of the United States for the present Presidential term was, in our judgment final that decision ought not to preclude authentic investigation and exposure of all frauds connected with that election, and the due accountability of all who were guilty and connected with them.

CAUSES OF THE PRESENT DEPRESSION.

Resolved, The commercial and industrial stagnation that has so long prevailed throughout the country, and the consequent widespread suffering is due directly to the pernicious financial legislation of the Republican party, which we hereby arraign for its act and charge.

First—That, at the time when the country was weighed down with doubt, created on a basis of civil war down there? A.—Without any civil war, but not without the active support of the United States Government. I believe both Packard and Hayes electors were elected, and that but for the mob spirit which was prevalent in Louisiana and which is prevalent there to day, Packard would now be presiding Governor.

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It declares as essential to the preservation of a free Government a faithful adherence to the following principles: Strict construction of home rule, supremacy of the civil over the military power, separation of church and State, equality of all citizens before the law, liberty of individual action unvexed by sumptuary laws, absolute acquiescence in the lawfully expressed will of the majority, opposition to all subsidies, preservation of public lands for the use of actual settlers and the maintenance and perfection of the common school system as pertinent to issues now pending before the people.

A BLOW AT ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

Resolved, That the investigation of frauds committed at the last Presidential election in Florida and Louisiana ought to have been made by the Electoral Commission. It's refusal to do so was in violation of the spirit of the law under which it was organized and a gross outrage upon the people of the United States, and whilst the decision, as made by the Forty-fourth Congress of the question as to who should be declared President of the United States for the present Presidential term was, in our judgment final that decision ought not to preclude authentic investigation and exposure of all frauds connected with that election, and the due accountability of all who were guilty and connected with them.

CAUSES OF THE PRESENT DEPRESSION.

Resolved, The commercial and industrial stagnation that has so long prevailed throughout the country, and the consequent widespread suffering is due directly to the pernicious financial legislation of the Republican party, which we hereby arraign for its act and charge.

First—That, at the time when the country was weighed down with doubt, created on a basis of civil war down there? A.—Without any civil war, but not without the active support of the United States Government. I believe both Packard and Hayes electors were elected, and that but for the mob spirit which was prevalent in Louisiana and which is prevalent there to day, Packard would now be presiding Governor.

By the Chairman—Could Packard, as a matter of fact, have sustained his government there for the last two years without the presence of Federal troops? A.—No, sir.

By Mr. Butler—I have only one final question to ask you, and that is, this: I suppose in 18.2 the authorities of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, as a State of the United States, could not have been maintained without Federal troops? A.—No, sir.

Governor Kellogg was then called, and a discussion ensued as to the order in which the witness should be examined, and after discussion on the point, the Committee adjourned until Thursday.

WASHINGTON.

Where the Administration will be During the Summer.

Action of the Cabinet on the Hot Springs Reservation.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day the omission in the enrollment of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill of an important part of what related to the Hot Springs was the prominent subject of discussion. The Secretary of the Interior, at the request of the President, sends a communication to the late Commissioners of Hot Springs, asking them to complete as far as may be the work commenced, and report what measures may appear necessary to protect the rights of all parties upon said reservation, as well as the interests of the United States, and trusting that Congress at its next session will adopt such legislation as may be necessary to confirm acts done by them in the meantime and provide for due compensation of their services. The commissioners are also requested to take such steps as may be necessary to preserve the present status of claimants until their rights are finally determined.

The subject of our Indian troubles was also the topic of considerable conversation.

A FALSE INTERVIEW WITH HENDRICKS.

Governor Hendricks of Indiana, states he has persistently refused, since he left home, to be interviewed on any political subject, and had not expressed any opinion on these matters. Therefore the interview published in a New York paper, purporting to give his opinions, is unwarranted, and is without any foundation in fact.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

A dispatch from General Howard confirms the press report of Bernard's battle with the Indians, with the exception no mention is made of the death of Colonel Robbins.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Hahn of Louisiana, will be appointed Superintendent of the New Orleans Mint.

The sub-Committee of the Potter Investigating Committee to investigate the Louisiana branch of inquiry, left last night for New Orleans.

Learn to Swim.

[English Letter.]

Swimming may be taught in two days in this simple and inexpensive manner: A pole eight or ten feet long is secured or projected from the stern of a boat, an iron ring at the end of the pole. A man rows the boat in smooth water, another stands up in the boat and supports the learner by a girth around the chest and a rope passed through the ring in the pole. He directs the learner how to make the strokes with his arms and legs (frog like), supports him easily in the water, and gives him confidence. The third day he may dispense with the support.

which were points in the Ohio platform. [Great cheering.]

The skies now look bright, and the prospects of the Democratic party were never better. I feel confident that when the votes are counted next October by an honest Returning Board the flag of the Democracy will be found high above all else in the bright sunlight.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Nail Works Destroyed—Two Men Killed and Two Injured.

HARRISBURG, June 25.—Four large boilers in the puddle mills of the Chesapeake Nail Works, owned by Charles L. Bailey & Co., exploded at half-past three o'clock this morning with tremendous force while the foreman was inspecting them. The mill is almost entirely demolished. Chambers Bowemaster, foreman, was horribly mangled and instantly killed. He was thrown a distance of forty feet, and was picked up with the top of his head blown off. His form was horribly mutilated, and nearly all the clothing was torn from the body. John Hess and John Ketrick, two employes, who had been sitting together near the boilers, were hurled about twenty feet amid the flying lumber and iron, receiving injuries of a supposed fatal character. George Frank, in a distant part of the building, was struck by a flying fragment, breaking his skull. A fireman of one of the furnaces escaped with slight injuries.

One of the boilers was carried over the adjoining mill, sixty-five feet in height, and landed in a field about three hundred and fifty feet from the scene of the explosion. Another was blown through the op of the mill into a brick warehouse. A third was carried into another warehouse, badly damaging the building, and a fourth was entirely torn to pieces. The loss is from $12,000 to $15,000.

SENSATIONAL SCANDAL.

A Sequel to the St Louis Whisky Ring Frauds.

Wife of Gen. McDonald Suing for Divorce—Testimony Showing the Gay General's Relations With "Sylph."

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—Some very sensational developments are promised in the divorce case now pending in a Wisconsin court, between John McDonald of whisky ring fame, and his wife. One or two points in the evidence were evolved today, which are of unusual interest to those who delight in the scandals of social life.

The *res gestae* of the case is the proof of acts of adultery between the gay General and his paramour, Mrs. Mary Lamothe, otherwise known as "The Sylph." Interrogatories have been propounded to several persons in St. Louis to establish acts of intimacy, and among them is Margaret Lloyd, a servant woman, who was in the employ of Mrs. Lamothe when she kept house at No. 910 Locust street.

According to the answers of the Lloyd woman, whose testimony was taken before a Commissioner to-day, it appears that while General McDonald was in prison in this city in June, 1876, a deputy under jailer, Schulter, was in the habit of slipping him from the jail at an early hour of the night and taking him to the residence of Mrs. Lamothe, on Locust street, where he would remain until the "wee sma' hours," when he would be hurriedly conveyed to his cell in the jail before the daylight had fairly broken. Her answers to the questions may be generally summed up as follows:

"I know General McDonald and Mrs. Lamothe; was a servant at Mrs. Lamothe's house, No. 910 Locust street, in 1876. Have seen General McDonald there often, before and after he was in prison. He stayed in Mrs. Lamothe's room before he was in prison; knew him to stay there perhaps ten times. I do not know that he stayed in the same bed with her. He stayed at night in the same room with her, and there was only one bed in the room. There was a couch in the room. When the General was in prison, he came there several times, each time about ten o'clock at night. He stayed each night until about daylight the following morning. A deputy jailer was there and remained in another room. They drank wine. The General occupied the same room with Mrs. Lamothe. I do not know that they occupied the same bed, but there was but one bed in the room. Have seen them on the same bed. He called her 'Dolly' and she called him 'Papa.'

This testimony is only a part of what is to follow in St. Louis, and it is stated on good authority that the interrogatories already here will establish the fact of criminal relations between General McDonald and "The Sylph," not only at 910 Locust street, but in the General's prison cell, as well as at room No. 196 Lindell Hotel, also No. 12.9 Chestnut street, and also at the Penitentiary Hospital in Jefferson City. The evidence is overwhelming, and the courts cannot fail to readily grant a decree of divorce.

"The Sylph" is a woman of surpassing beauty, and it is known to certain parties in St. Louis that in addition to gaining complete control of General McDonald, and winning him from his family, she has succeeded in victimizing him to the extent of a princely sum in United States bonds. It has been a matter of notoriety here for some time that of $90,000 in United States gold bonds left with her for safe keeping when the General went to the penitentiary, he only received $40,000 when he came out, and, in spite of his tremendous levy on the Whisky Ring's cash, the charming female villain has been enabled to pursue her victim to the extent of disrupting his family and perhaps other pecuniary profits. She is a woman of extraordinary shrewdness, and is admitted of previous unsullied respectability, damaging reports to the contrary notwithstanding. It is believed that her liaison with McDonald is her first, and that, once in, she has played a bold and desperate game. While McDonald pleads poverty in the Wisconsin Courts Mrs. Lamothe has a bank account in St. Louis that foots up over $40,000.

The Sand Blast.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

The sand blast, invented by Mr. B. C. Tilghman, of Philadelphia, has proved to be one of the simplest and most useful inventions of late years. Quite recently it has been employed in an entirely new line of work, that of sharpening files and edge tools. No peculiar apparatus is required to make the ordinary sand blast available for this use. The sand is driven by steam or compressed air directly against the tool to be sharpened, and it does the required work. The query naturally arises, why does not the sand wear away the edge as well as the parts of the tool which it is necessary to remove in sharpening it? It is well known that the hard surface of glass can be protected from the action of the sand blast by a thin coat of varnish, by paper or any other elastic surface. When a file is put under the blast the tooth from its wedge-shaped form offers a constantly decreasing resistance from base to point, and the sand, says the *Scientific American*, cuts with full force at the base of the tooth, but with constantly decreasing force along the tooth up to the elastic point. If this is true, and it is said that the process is in practical use in many New England machine shops, the sand blast will effect a great saving in the cost of files alone which are used in enormous quantities in the machine shops of the country.

THE EASTERN CONGRESS.

The Southern Boundary of Roumelia Discussed Yesterday.

Death of the Young Queen of Spain.

BERLIN, June 25.—At the sitting of Congress to-day Prince Gortschakoff was present. It is believed the Congress discussed the Southern boundary of Roumelia and the appointment of a Governor for that province who is to be a Christian and appointed by the Porte with the approval of the Powers. England, Austria and Russia being generally agreed concerning the questions of Bessarabia, Servia, Montenegro, Epirus and Thessaly, no difficulty is expected on those points.

The *Provincial Correspondence* confirms the reports that the question of the form of new States, especially Bulgaria, is now substatially arranged, and adds the really peaceful intentions which rendered the solution of this problem possible are a guarantee for a speedy and final conclusion of peace.

THE SERVIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, June 25.—A Berlin dispatch states that the Servian question will be discussed on Friday. At to-day's sitting the pacific disposition of the Powers was more marked than ever. It was decided that the Consular as well as the Military Commission should be appointed to fix the frontiers of Bulgaria and Roumelia. The Greek Plenipotentiary has been officially informed that he will be admitted to the Congress.

GORTSCHAKOFF DISAPPROVES OF RUSSIA'S CONCESSIONS.

A Berlin dispatch says that Prince Gortschakoff announced at Wednesday's sitting he would henceforth take no part in the labors of the Congress; that the Russian case would devolve upon Count Schouvaloff. It is understood the causes of this step are his ill health and disapproval of concessions made in the Congress.

SPAIN'S QUEEN DEAD.

HER LAST HOURS—THE DEATH ANNOUNCED TO THE CORTES.

MADRID, June 26.—Queen Mercedes died this afternoon. The cause of her death was premature childbirth.

A dispatch from Madrid says the Queen passed the later hours of her illness in a state of unconsciousness. King Alfonso remained at her bedside until the end. Deep commisseration is expressed by all classes. Ministers will communicate the intelligence of the death of the Queen to the Cortes this evening.

SKETCH OF THE DECEASED.

[The late Queen was married to the King on January 23, 1878. She was the third daughter of the Duke of Montpensier. The marriage was a pure love affair, and many pleasant auguries grew out of this auspicious event. The wedded pair were cousins. Thrown much together from their earliest childhood, Alfonso and Donna Mercedes became tenderly attached to each other, and the young Alfonso used to caress his fair cousin as "my little wife." This childish friendship continued to ripen until the revolution of 1868 separated temporarily the young lovers, for the Duke de Montpensier took sides with the revolution against Queen Isabella. The family feud, however, failed to weaken the attachment between Prince Alfonso and Donna Mercedes. Last summer the matter took definite shape. The opponents of the alliance were numerous. The unpopularity of the Duke had been overcome by the Duke promising to quit Spain immediately after the marriage. Unfortunately, an evil star shone upon the wedded life of the young couple, and five months after the ceremonies joining Alfonso and Mercedes in holy wedlock death has stepped in and torn them asunder.]

GENERAL NOTES.

Three Indian troop ships have been ordered to Malta, it is reported, to take back the Indian contingent. Earthworks are being constructed at the northern outlets of the Carpathian passes, and mountain roads are being made practicable for artillery on both sides of the frontier.

The Roumanian cause is apparently abandoned by all the Powers.

The Consistory, appointed for July 5th, has been postponed until the 15th.

At the banquet in Havre yesterday given in honor of M. Chatteau, the toast to the members of the Congress at Washington was given by M. Menier.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

Arrest of a So-Called Confederate Pirate.

Who Assisted in Capture of Steamer Chesapeake in 1863.

BOSTON, MASS., June 26.—On the arrival of the steamer from St. John, N. B., here United States officers arrested Henry A. Parr on a warrant for murder committed during the cutting out of the steamer Chesapeake while on her passage from New York to Portland on the afternoon of Saturday, December 5, 1863.

When the steamer Chesapeake, Captain Millet, left New York for Portland, Me., the passengers numbered seventeen, and the cargo consisted of 100 bales of cotton valued a $40,000, and $10,000 worth of sugar, owned by parties in Quebec, Canada. About 1:30 A. M., Sunday, a passenger took possession of the vessel in the name of the Confederate States of America, shooting the second engineer and rowing his body overboard, putting the Captain in irons and seriously wounding the first engineer, whom they compelled to assume command of the vessel, with orders to make for Halifax. On the 10th of December the Chesapeake landed the rightful Captain and crew, with the exception of the first engineer whom they retained to work the vessel, on Partridge Island.

At this place Captain Locke, *alias* Parker, who formerly commanded the privateer Retribution, joined and took command of the Chesapeake, with the notorious Henry Braine as First, and Parr, one of Morgan's men, as Second Officer. The United States prize steamer Eliza Ann succeeded in capturing the Chesapeake, which was lying in Sambre Harbor waiting for Captain Locke and Braine to return from Halifax, whither they had gone to obtain a set of engineers, the one they had refusing to join with them. The crew of the Chesapeake had been apprised of the arrival of the cruisers, and, with the exception of three men, they succeeded in escaping.

The vessel was taken into Halifax by the captors and delivered up to the authorities, and the prisoners were rescued by citizens, and, although caught and tried some time afterward, escaped punishment. The Admiralty Court, after considerable time and legal squabbling, returned the vessel to her owners, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

The pirates succeeded in separating and shipping from various ports in the Provinces, and became scattered all over the world. All traces of them were lost until a short time ago, when the Government was placed in possession of information that Parr, who, it is alleged, took an active part in the seizure, was living in the

ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

Tilden's Views at the Time of Its Creation.

Letter of Henry Watterson to Abram S. Hewitt.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Hon. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, publishes in the *Sun* of Sunday (this) morning "an open letter to the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt," in which he says: You know and I know that Mr. Tilden disapproved the Electoral bill. You know and I know that you spent Sunday, the 14th of January, in New York, and that he made his objections sufficiently known to you. On Monday evening the 15th of January, a meeting of a Committee of Advisement considered the terms of the bill hypothetically submitted to it. That, at that meeting, I opposed them; that you were dumb as an oyster as to Mr. Tilden's opinion; that finally, we all agreed to support the measure, most of us believing it the emanation of our chief. I have charged and I do charge that your failure to deal frankly with us on that occasion, your failure to tell us what Mr. Tilden had said to you the day before was practical suppression of his more sagacious counsels, to all intents a betrayal of your friend. Now, I repeat and declare my charge of personal dishonor upon you, and as you don't wish to fight it out, and I am sure I don't, I will make you this proposition. You select two members of the Committee of Advisement of which both of us were members. I will select two. The four shall select a fifth, and if I do not make my charge good, I will make you a public apology.

THE SWAN WEDDING.

Marriage of Governor Swan to Mrs. Ex-Senator Thompson.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Ex-Governor Swan of Maryland, and Mrs. John R. Thompson, widow of United States Senator Thompson of New Jersey, were married in Princeton yesterday. Mrs. Swan is a sister of Sam Ward of Washington, and a sister-in-law of Speaker Randall, who gave away the bride.

SOMETHING OF THE PARTIES.

Ex-Governor Swan is a very wealthy man. He has a fine establishment on Thirty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue, New York; a splendid residence in Washton; a villa at Newport, and a handsome house in Baltimore, which, however, is offered for sale. He also has three fine estates, aggregating 1,300 acres, near Leesburg, Va., any one of which would form a delightful residence for the newly married couple. When it was ascertained that he was really going to be married, the people of Leesburg wrote to ask him to spend his honeymoon with them, promising him a hearty reception in the old fashioned Southern style. As he had already made arrangements to spend the summer at Newport, however, he was compelled to decline. In person Governor Swan is a remarkably fine looking, well-preserved old gentleman, with dark eyes, and gray, almost white, hair and beard. He is a politician of the old school, easy, self contained, and decidedly amiable. He is popular in society on account of his fund of anecdote, ready wit and bonhomie. There is probably no more accomplished diner-out on this side of the water. It is understood that the wedding will be as quiet as possible under the circumstances, but the gossips will make a grand affair of it in spite of all precautions. The marriage resembles closely the Hicks-Lord affair, which excited New York some months ago. Like Mrs. Hicks, the fascinating widow Thompson has been a prominent society woman for years, and, like old Mr. Lord, Governor Swann has children who have entered a very decided protest to the whole proceeding. Governor Swann, however, took warning by Mr. Lord's experience, and before announcing his intended marriage, executed a deed conveying the bulk of his property to trustees for the benefit of his children, reserving, however, a life interest in the estate. In this way he has actually provided against the commission of lunacy with which Mr. Lord's sons frightened their father.

CONFESSION OF PERJURY.

Three Young Men in the Penitentiary Through Perjury.

[Cincinnati Commercial, 16th.]

An act of tardy justice was performed yesterday by a repentant woman, who had carried the sinful burden on her mind for nearly two years, while three innocent young men were serving in the Frankfort penitentiary through her perjured evidence. When her confession had been reduced to writing and sworn to before the notary public, Charles C. Spreen, the wretched woman seemed transformed into another being, as the weight was lifted from her soul. Her statement is in substance as follows:

Early in the spring of 1876, when eighteen years old, she was unmarried and named Alvina Roenecke. Residing at the time mentioned in Newport, she became intimate with a young man named John Kessler. This intimacy was followed by an intercourse that placed her in a delicate condition. On making this known to her parents, they sent for Kessler, and demanded that he marry her. He refused, giving as a reason that others as well as he were sharers in the percentage. Her father and mother then in combination forced her before the grand jury of Campbell county Kentucky, and make oath against John Kessler, Louis Miller, Wm. Trautman and Frank Schinlap, all boys under the age of nineteen, charging them with outraging her person in Taylor's woods. On her evidence they were indicted, and on trial before the county criminal court, she, as prosecuting witness, was the means of their being sentenced to ten years at hard labor in the Frankfort penitentiary. Kessler, on an appeal, was granted another trial, and was released on his marrying the girl. The other prisoners were sent down the road to Frankfort, where they now are. Her sworn confession concludes as follows: "Affiant further says she has prayed to God to forgive her, and prays pardon for the great crime she has committed upon innocent persons who are now suffering in the State prison.

This document, together with a petition of great length, will be taken by Attorney Berry of Newport, in person, to the Governor, and there is no doubt that executive clemency will be used in the case. The notary seemed as delighted over the voluntary act as was the wretched woman.

LYNCHED FOR RAPE.

Two Tramps Hung by a Mob in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 21.—Frank Sadler and Frank Pearson, tramps, who outraged the person of Mrs. Jack Graves, at her house near Mitchellville, Sumner county, May 16, were lynched yesterday at Springfield, Robertson county, Tenn., where they were confined in jail, by an armed *posse*. It was reported there that a *posse* would come from Mitchellville and lynch the prisoners, but little credence was given to the report, and Sheriff J. S. Jones did not prepare himself. The mob came very quietly into town about one o'clock, and had only to awake the Sheriff and force him to give up the keys, get the prisoners and leave town. Jones offered all the resistance possible, but without effect, as the mob began battering down the door and threatening his life. People thought they ought to be hung if guilty, but there was reasonable doubt as to their guilt.

The prisoners secured, were taken on horseback behind the lynchers three miles east of Springfield, and both hung on the same limb, about two feet apart. Sadler's feet were only six inches from the ground and Pearson's about eight inches.

Neither of their necks were broken, and both died of strangulation. They could not have dropped, as the rope used was an old greasy plowline, not strong enough to admit of much more weight.

The lynchers did not release the bodies until satisfied they were dead.

The *posse* were all unmasked, but they were not recognized. Sheriff Jones tried to intimidate the mob, by saying he knew some of the party. In this he failed. Guards were appointed to prevent the escape of any other prisoners.

When taken out Pearson appealed to the Sheriff for help, but Sadler said nothing. Their bodies were discovered early this morning. Large crowds visited the place.

Coroner P. Payne held an inquest. No marks of violence were found on their bodies, and a verdict of "death by unknown hands" was rendered. The bodies were cut down and buried near the place of hanging; both in the same grave.

A WASHINGTON SENSATION.

Infamous Conduct of a Congressman Towards a Lady.

Her Rescue by an Ex-Confederate General.

[New York Herald Special.]

The lull succeeding the adjournment of Congress was suddenly interrupted on Friday by the disclosure of a scandal, the details of which are the universal theme of discussion. The person figuring most conspicuously in the affair is a young Congressman from one of the Southern States, an almost boy in years, and almost Adonis in form. He has been famous among his fellow members for his lavish expenditure of the wealth which he inherited as the scion of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of the State of Tennessee. Always dressed faultlessly and carrying himself with a most stylish air, his acknowledged beauty made him an ever welcome guest in Washington society, and gave him from the very outset of his appearance in the capital the *entree* of the highest and most refined circles.

The story of the outrage, for such the scandal amounts to, as narrated by General Rosser and others who were actors or eye-witnesses of the occurrence, is as follows: On Tuesday night last, between ten and eleven o'clock, General Rosser escorted a lady to a fashionable and well known restaurant on Fifteenth street, above the Treasury Department, for the purpose of getting supper. They took their seats and were perusing the bill of fare when the General noticed, on withdrawing his gloves, that his hands were slightly soiled with the dust of an afternoon walk. Excusing himself, he stepped into an adjoining passage way and washed his hands at the ewer. Upon returning, after an absence of only a few minutes, he noticed that his lady friend was pale and greatly agitated. He asked her excitedly what was the matter. She exclaimed—

"Oh, General, take me out of this place; just listen."

Thus commanded he listened, and they both heard the noise of a woman in the adjoining supper room crying and moaning. Eventually the words, "For shame; oh, do not, I pray you; let me go away; help!" came successively and distinctly through the intervening wall.

"There, General, you ought to go and see what is the matter," said the affrighted lady listener on the outside, and prompted by the suggestion the chivalric Rosser went around to the door of the room, and finding it locked, and hearing still the sounds of a struggle, burst it in. To his great indignation, he discovered the Congressman as already described, all flushed with wine, offering a lady a most gross insult. The General, who is a man of great stature and strength, seized the offender, who is barely of medium height and of dandy figure, and hurled him against the wall, knocking him almost senseless. The lady so gallantly rescued fainted at her delivery, but was soon brought to with the aid of restoratives and taken home in a carriage. She is a most estimable and beautiful person, and is the sister-in-law of a Northern Congressman, whose wife, her sister, is also famous for her beauty. Her adventure is the unfortunate consequence of an innocent acquaintance of a man whose character was concealed from her in the glare and brilliancy of the society in which she encountered him. In the gayety of the capital the artless wife, away from her husband, saw no danger in the attentions of a man who was a fellow Congressman and often companion of her brother-in-law.

Owing to the eminent respectability of all parties concerned the affair was hushed up, and would, perhaps, have escaped the present revelation, had not a few words concerning it escaped one of these parties at a breakfast table this morning. From the breakfast table it spread abroad and was soon whispered about the city and is on every lip to night.

General Rosser, the rescuer of the lady, has returned to St. Paul to the headquarters of the Northern Pacific Railroad, of which he is a civil engineer. He is a West Pointer, but entered the rebel service as captain of one of the batteries of the Washington artillery battallion of New Orleans. He rose to the rank of major general and will be remembered as one of the famous cavalry chieftans on the rebel side.

The story has been generally circulated by members of Congress remaining in Washington, and the facts as narrated have caused the deepest indignation among those acquainted with the guilty party. One member, who is known as prominent and influential in the House, said to-night that this disgraceful conduct would warrant the offering of a resolution expelling the accused when Congress again assembled. The affair is not likely to end here, for the Don Juan comes from a locality where he will be compelled to vindicate his insulted honor. A challenge, therefore, will in all probability be sent to General Rosser for the part he took in protecting the lady assaulted.

ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

Marriage of Mrs Shunk at York on Thursday.

The marriage of Mrs. Shunk, daughter of Judge Jere. S. Black, to Mr Hornsby, a wealthy merchant of Louisville, Ky., took place at York on Thursday. Mrs. Shunk is a lady of about thirty-five, with the "society gray hair" that is so much admired when accompanied by bright eyes and a fresh complexion. Her eyes are dark, her nose straight, mouth small, but firmly decisive. She is of medium height. She is one of the few women to whom the word brilliant can be properly applied. A better talker, a wittier woman, or one who is more *au courant* in public affairs it would be difficult to find. She is a favorite child of Judge Black's. He has often said that it was a great pity that she was not a man, because she is a better lawyer than he is. With all her intellectual wealth Mrs. Shunk is a skilled and fascinating society lady. It has been her custom to spend her winters at Washington, and it was there that she met Mr. Hornsby. She used to divide attention at the hotel where she stopped with Mrs. General M'Feely, of the army. The wedding was very select, and the guests were distinguished leaders of society.

ALL of them have used Dr. Hull's Blood Mixture. Whom? Those who heretofore suffered with boils and pimples, but who are now free from such annoyances.

A SOLDIERLY SPEECH.

General Phil Sheridan to the West Point Graduates.

It is pleasant to turn from General Sherman's bombastic speech to the West Point graduates, coating Hayes with puffery, and pledging the army to stand by His Fraudulency if his title should be disturbed, to the soldiery address of little Phil Sheridan on the same occasion. Addressing the graduates, General Sheridan said:

My young friends, while the education of the cadet has ceased, the education of the faithful and accomplished officer is about to begin. The fundamental knowledge and training inculcated in this school is only intended to prepare you for the higher and more manly duties of governing and directing others, and those of you who will most closely follow the high standard of truth, justice and honor so conscientiously taught here, will meet with the best professional success hereafter.

You will first be called upon to deal with the private in the ranks, and your confidence in giving him directions will be strengthened by the consciousness that you can never ask him to perform a military duty which you have not performed yourselves; and if you are considerate and just, he will respond with an alacrity which will enable you to develop in him the highest type of the true soldier. It is the soldier who makes us all, and it is the officer with sound judgment who makes the true soldier.

You will next have to deal with your comrades. You will find them good, honorable, generous men, many of them scarred by bullets in the defense of their country, others bronzed by service in the sands and chaparral of the plains; and as there is no body of men in the world more intelligent than the officers of the American army, any disclination to perform your duty or to force its performance on others will be detected with the rapidity of lightning and meet with that contempt which is its just reward.

Remember that to be successful you must know how to teach and take care of the soldier; you must be honorable, fair, and just to your brother officers, and when you progressively attain rank, make the best officer you can in each grade gained, and that will be the surest stepping-stone to success in your profession. In other words, make the best lieutenant, captain, major, and colonel you can, and then you will be best fitted for the selected rank of general. The most satisfactory officer is the one who has the date of a battle or some distinguished service on his commission.

To accomplish all this, and to help you to success and an honorable career, you will have the warm welcome and the kindly assistance of our comrades in the service; and now, as officers and equals, in the name of the general of the army and all its officers, I warmly and sincerely welcome you to the bosom of our neighborhood.

HAYES THE INNOCENT.

Was He Part and Parcel of the Great Fraud?

[New York Sun.]

Mr. Hayes has one more friend from whom he might well have prayed to be saved. This friend's name is Charles Grosvenor, and, like most people nowadays, he rejoices in the title of General. Gen. Grosvenor has been talking. The habit of free speech is a very bad habit for conspirators. It is not adapted to their line of business.

Mr. Hayes thus far has succeeded pretty well in playing the part of a stupid innocent, who was the unconscious beneficiary of fraudulent schemes. The statement of his friend and co-operator in the schemes for counting him in places him in quite a different light.

Gen. Grosvenor is the man who, in the absence of Gov. Young, opened the long telegram from Bowles Baker, which has now become somewhat famous. Gen. Grosvenor shows by his statement that he was in constant communication with Mr. Hayes, and that there was a free interchange of sentiment between them in reference to communications to be received and communications to be sent. He answered the Bowles Baker telegram, he says, *"by instructions."*

Then, as to the telegrams sent out about a certain important article which had appeared in the Ohio *State Journal*, and which was at the time supposed to express the sentiments of Mr. Hayes, Gen. Grosvenor says that as Gov. Young and himself "arose to leave Gov. Hayes followed us to the door, and *told us to put our telegrams in our own language*, and to *write what we pleased, as he believed he could trust to our judgment in the matter.*"

Thus we see how directly Hayes was a party to what was said and done by his immediate friends. Who can doubt that John Sherman told the truth when he said he felt authorized by Hayes to make the propositions and promises contained in his letter to Anderson? If Hayes trusted Grosvenor in this matter did he trust Sherman less?

By degrees it is coming out from Hayes' own friends that he was, with them, part and parcel of the conspiracy by which he was counted in.

RIOTS AND STRIKES.

Opinion by the Man who has the Largest Interest at Stake.

W. H. Vanderbilt was asked a few days since to express his views in regard to the general condition of affairs along his railroad lines. "From all the information I can gather," he said, "there is no fear of any uprising along the railroads which are under my charge. From both the Lake Shore and the Central the officers report that the men are working quietly, and no dissatisfaction is expressed. On April 1 all the employees of both roads were put on full time. Prior to that they had been working on three-quarters time. Their pay, of course was increased in proportion. It is no secret that although the road is doing a great amount of business, it is making no money. This does not concern the employees, as their pay is not affected by the gains or losses of the road. Great care is taken on the Central to insure having a good class of men as employes. We generally get men with families, who knows that advancement depends upon good work and good behavior. They have no incentive to strike, and the conduct of the Company last summer has shown them that it will keep its promises. Our employes then stood by use manfully, and we increased their pay 5 per cent. They were naturally pleased with this, and could draw their own inferences between the results of striking and remaining true to the road for which they worked. The only class, I think, from which there is anything to be feared is the tramps. There is no telling what these people may do. In the large cities they are practically powerless, but bands roaming through the country may do infinite harm. In Chicago the authorities have become somewhat alarmed, and I understand, have organized the militia. With a friend who lives there, I have talked recently, and he says no difficulty is to be apprehended from the men who work on the railroads. They are all getting as much as they can do, and are well paid, for the times. Of course it is useless to expect that thrift will come to a country in a month. Of necessity, it is a slow matter, but I see no reason for the fears which many express of riots and uprisings this summer. There was a good crop last year. There is every prospect of an equally good one this season."

Teeth Which You Can Eat With can be procured at 278 Penn avenue, at lower prices than some charge for worthless sets. No matter who told you that your mouth was too difficult to fit, try Dr. Quincy A Scott, and you will get a set of teeth which will please you in every respect.

THE BOAT RACE.

Hanlon the Victor.

The great five mile single scull contest between Evan Morris of Pittsburgh, and Edward Hanlan of Toronto, for $2,000 and the championship of America, was won last Thursday by Hanlan. Thirty-seven minutes was the official time. The race was witnessed by between fifteen and eighteen thousand people, and fully $25,000 changed hands here on the result. Four-fifths of this $25,000 will be taken from Pittsburgh. Hanlan took the lead at the start and maintained it till the finish demonstrating that he is the better oarsman of the two. He was well pushed by Morris but the general opinion of boating men who witnessed the race is that he is much the superior oarsman. Hanlan and his friends left the city on Friday for Canada, and it is expected that the champion will be tendered a grand ovation by his Toronto admirers. So much for a brief summary of the contest; the details we annex.

Remedy for Hard Times.

Stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple, pure remedies, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.

TTHS&W.

Thousands in Fear and Trembling await the day when they will be forced by the excruciating pains of toothcache to visit the dentist. But really there is nothing to fear, for by calling at 278 Penn avenue you can have your teeth extracted without a particle of pain, and by a method which is absolutely safe. Dr. Quincy A. Scott is the most skillful surgeon dentist in the State, and never fails to make his patients entirely unconscious.

"Oh, I Had Such a Happy Dream and did not know anything about your taking my teeth out," said a lady yesterday at 278 Penn avenue, after having twenty-six teeth extracted by Dr. Quincy A. Scott's safe and painless process.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Extraordinary Reductions!!

IN ALL STYLES OF SUMMER

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters & Slippers

— AT —

C. D. SIMEN'S,

78 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY, Pa.

Infants' Turkey Morocco, Ankle Ties, 2 to 5, at 45c; Kid Button Slippers, 2 to 5 at 60c.

Children's Bright Grain Button Shoes, 7 to 10, at $1 00; Fine Kid Button Shoes, 7 to 10, at $1 15; Bright Grain Side Lace, 7 to 10, at $1 00; Kid and Turkey Morocco Side Lace, 7 to 10, at $1 15.

Misses' Lasting Lace Gaiters, 11 to 2, at 85c worth $1 25; Bright Grain Button Shoes, 11 to 2, at $1 25; Kid and Turkey Morocco Side Lace, 11 to 2, at $1 50.

Ladies' Lasting Slippers, 3 to 8, at 50c; Kid Slippers, 2 to 7, at 75c; Kid Newport Ties, 2 to 7, at $1 00; Kid Buckle and Button Slipper, 2 to 7, at $1 00; Kid Buckle and Button Slipper, 2 to 7, at $1 25, worth $1 50; Lasting Lace and Congress Gaiters, 3 to 7, at 85c; Lasting Foxed Gaiters, 3 to 8, at $1 00; Lasting Side Lace Gaiters, 2½ to 7, at $1 25; Lasting Button Gaiters, 2½ to 7, at $1 50; Lasting Kid Foxed Button, 2½ to 7, at $1 75; Kid Side Lace Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 75; Turkey Morocco Button Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 75; Turkey Morocco High Lace Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 50; Grain High Lace Shoes, 3 to 7, at $1 00.

Boys' A Calf Congress Gaiters, 11 to 5, at $1 25.

Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 00; Hob Nail and Sparkle Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 45; Iron Si le Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 45; B Calf Low Walking Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 25; B Calf Low Buckle Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 40; Seamless Lace Shoes, 6 to 11, at $2 25; Best Fine Calf Low Shoes, 6 to 11, at $2 50; B Calf Box-Toe Congress, 6 to 10, at $1 50; B Calf Button Shoes, 6 to 9 at $2 00; B Calf Congress Gaiters, 6 to 11, at $1 25; A Calf Buckle Alexis, 6 to 11, at $1 50; Working Boots, 6 to 11, at $2 00; Fine Calf Boots, 6 to 10, at $2 50.

And all the Latest Styles at Very Low Prices.

(ja22:TTS&W

TRUTHS.

HOP BITTERS,

(A Medicine, not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion,

And the Purest and Best Medical Qualities of all other Bitters.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Complaints and **Drunkenness,**

$1,000 IN GOLD

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for HOP BITTERS and free books, and try the Bitters before you sleep.

The Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Cheapest, Surest and Best.

For sale by all Druggists, and JOS. FLEMING, GEO. A. KELLY & CO. and HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale.

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WANTED—

1,000 GUNS AND REVOLVERS

To Repair and put in good order in time for FOURTH OF JULY and the FALL SHOOTING

I will also take them in part pay for new ones.

J. H. JOHNSTON,

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,

169 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

have stood for 30 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache*, and all derangements of the Liver. Read: "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work.—Wm. Andrew, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have saved *hundreds* of dollars in doctor's bills. —Thos. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. R. F. SELLERS & CO., Props., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 28 feet, double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 13 Water street

ap21:tf&W R. MUNROE.

25 STYLES OF CARDS 10c, OR 10 Chromo Cards 10, with name; *Outfit 10c.* J. B. Huested, Nassau, N. Y.

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$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free.

Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo. nov13:1y W

ARCHITECTURAL IRON FOUNDRY—

JAS. A. MAXWELL, Proprietor.

The manufacture of IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES a Specialty. Also, do a General Foundry Business. Works and Foundry—Cor ALLEGHENY and SOUTH AVENUES, Allegheny City, Pa., below Point Bridge.

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$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PITTSBURGH, PA., June 21, 1878.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, JULY 1, 1878, inclusive, for making 166 Assessor's Blotters, 199 Office Duplicates, 84 School Duplicates, and 119 Collection Books.

For samples of the above named books and information regarding the same, apply at the office of the County Commissioners.

HENRY WARNER, County Controller.

jn21—

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Cures slow and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OF- FICE 104 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, having cured over 20,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address DR. W. 104 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

No. 302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all **Private, Nervous** and **Urinary Diseases.** Cures warranted. **Spermatorrhœa** or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also **Impotency,** LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and **Syphilis** (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for 3stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, 100 illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KNOW THYSELF By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical work ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. The author has had the benefit of the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

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PRESCRIPTION FREE. FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W Sixth St., Cincinnati, O. dec13:d&Wly

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, 1878, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JULY 9TH.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTIONS will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
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2 Prizes of	$2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

9 Approximation Prizes of	$300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1,857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana

Or to

H. L. PLUM, 317 Broadway, New York.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

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A. F. SHURR'S Boot & Shoe Protector

For Men and Boys working in mills, &c. For sale in all first-class Shoe Stores. Office, NO. 39 MAIN STREET, ALLEGHENY. (ju4:TTSW6m

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE— THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Before Taking. After Taking.

An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse: as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich., or BOX NO. 1518, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

jul4:d&W1y

OWNERS OF HORSES!

Are hereby informed that the undersigned, having leased the SHIELDS HOUSE (formerly Red Lion) BOARDING AND SALES STABLES, and also TRIMBLE'S STABLES, have a capacity for stabling 300 Horses, and will receive 30 or 40 Horses to board, at reasonable rates, by the week. Horses' day board, 50c; Mules' day board, 40c. The Stables have been refitted throughout, attentive Hostlers have been secured, and the proprietors are determined to give the public a first-class boarding and sales stable.

JOHN BOYD, A. J. MONTGOMERY.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE

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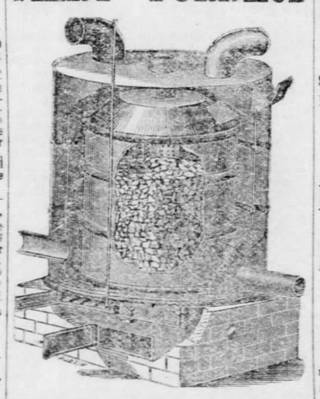

For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c.

NEW IMPROVED

BOSTON RANGE.

The cheapest and best, and most popular Range in the market. Also, manufacturers of

CONFIDENCE & COLUMBIA Cook Stoves.

Parlor and Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves Grate Fronts and Fenders.

Lifting Shaker Grate, Old's patent.

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Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels.

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DUNCAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,

Successors to DUFF & CAMPBELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS

AND DEALERS IN

FRENCH AND ENAMELLED GLASS.

As we keep in our Warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upward on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, **No. 110 WATER STREET**, between Wood and Smithfield. wss&W

FREE of CHARGE

You can select your HAT, and the Ribbons, Flowers and other materials at the lowest prices from our large assortment, and have it trimmed in any desired style by our experts in Millinery, Free of Charge. By this system you can get a good stylish Hat at prices to suit "the times," and in the color, style and quality you desire, as it will be made for you Free of Charge.

Crape Hats a Specialty, from $2 50 to $10.

Silk Parasols for Children.....50c
Twill Silk Sun Umbrellas.....$2 00
Black Jap Fans.....15c
Fancy Jap Fans.....20c
Bargains in Fancy Hose.....25c
Men's English ½ Hose, 3 pairs for.....50c
Children's Lace Caps.....75c to $5 00
Ladies' Skirts and Chemise.....75c to $2 25
Men's Shirts, lowest prices ever known, good muslin body, all linen bosom, for 50c.

Flowers, Ribbons and Hats received daily. Leave your orders early in the week for your "New Hat," as by "Our New System," TRIMMING FREE OF CHARGE, we have at times an unusual rush. Delay may cause disappointment.

JAS. D. CARLISLE,

37 FIFTH AVENUE.

GOOD NEWS TO ALL!

GOOD SOLID

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

AT PRICES THAT CAN'T BE BEAT.

Infants' Shoes, genuine, 2 to 5, 40c up.

Children's Button Shoes, 4 to 7, 75c up; Peb. Gr. Lace Shoes, 7 to 11, 75c up; Peb. Gr. Button Shoes, 7 to 10, $1 00 up.

Misses' Peb. Gr. Lace Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 00; Peb. Gr. Button Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 25.

Ladies' Bright Gr. High Lace Shoes, 3 to 7, $1 00; Genuine Turkey Morocco Button Shoes, 3 to 7, $1 75; Lasting Fox Gaiters, 3 to 7, $1 00; Lasting Button Gaiters, 3 to 7, $1 40; Lasting Gaiters, Lace or Congress, 3 to 7, 85c.

Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, $1 00; B Calf Congress Gaiters, 6 to 11, $1 25; A Calf Buckle Alexis, 6 to 11, $1 50; B Calf Buckle Box-toe Alexis, 6 to 10, $1 75; Hob-nail and Sparble's Shoes, 6 to 11, $1 40; Working Boots, 6 to 11, $2 00; Genuine Calf Boots, 6 to 10, $2 50.

And large stock of all kinds of Summer Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, at a Great Reduction in Prices. ☞ CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

JOHN KALBFELL'S

CENTRAL BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,

138 SMITHFIELD STREET.

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NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

— OF —

LORILLARD Tobacco

The great celebrity of our **TIN TAG TOBACCO** has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market; we, therefore, caution all Chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. **SEE ACT OF CONGRESS, AUG. 14, 1876.**

The genuine **LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO** can be distinguished by a **TIN TAG** on each lump with the word **LORILLARD** stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid the Government in 1877 about $3,500,000, and during the past 12 years, over $20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers' rates. mh16:eod&Wmh23-3m

The Tin Tag Smoking Tobacco "is second to none" in aro

WASHINGTON.

Review of the Work Done by Congress.

A Significant Omission in the Sundry Civil Bill.

An Elegant Painting Preparing of the Electoral Commission.

Circular Relative to the Four Per Cent. Loan.

[Special Dispatch to The PittsburghPost.]

WASHINGTON, June 20.—It was broad daylight this morning before the last report was agreed to, and the Speaker at 7 o'clock declared the House adjourned. The flags were hauled down and the weary Congressmen dragged themselves out of the close hall. Then the

FLITTING OF THE CARPET-BAGGERS

began. Chaps who had been waiting for things and idle observers took the early morning trains. The day express, which leaves at 10 A. M., left in two sections, mostly parlor and sleeping cars. Such a heaving of baggage with Hon. So-and-so on had'nt been gone through with for some time. The Baltimore and Potomac depot was crowded early. General Rice and family, John Thompson and his crowd, the whole Illinois delegation, Proctor Knott and Chauncy Black and wife, it seemed as if everybody was leaving. Was this on the bill? Did that thing fail, what became of the 10th section? were some of the questions propounded many times.

DAN VOORHEES.

Voorhees said he would rest awhile before going out on the Wabash. Yesterday in the Senate when he tried to get up his legal tender bill and Conkling cut him off he said he had done all he could for the bill and added, "Now let's see if I can pass a pension bill for a blind soldier."

BEN. BUTLER'S MISTAKE.

When the motion to take a recess was declared carried in the House yesterday, Mr. Cox demanded tellers. Gen. Butler and Mr. Wilson were appointed, but just as they took their positions the demand was withdrawn, and the Chair (Mr. Finley) announced a recess. When the members all arose and moved out, Gen. Butler, whose double-barrelled eyesight had not observed what was going on, supposed they were coming down to be counted. As the members all moved towards the door, the Essex statesman looked round and observed that the chair was empty. He hunted up Mr. Finley, and in a savage manner asked: "What the devil did you adjourn the House for?" Mr. Finley replied (while a crowd of members gathered around) that the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cox) withdrew the demand for tellers. "What the devil had that to do with it?" said Butler. "The House ordered the tellers, and Cox is not the House." Mr. Finley then explained the matter, and the laugh was on Ben.

THE EADS JETTIES.

There has been much real congratulation exchanged over the passage of the Eads jetty bill than any other measure this session. It went through the House with applause, and through the Senate with but two dissenting votes. Captain Eads feels proud of his victory. The decrease of a few millions in the revenue turns out to be caused by a falling off in the manufacture of whisky. Less whisky is being made than was calculated upon, and the Radical yell that there was a calamitous falling off in the revenue by Democratic legislation will turn to their disadvantage as the country is not likely to be any poorer on account of this diminution of the quantity of whisky turned out. It could fall off a little more in that direction and not be a very great calamity. J. C.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The closing of all legislative bodies is, I suppose, about the same. The anxious expectation of many who are doomed to disappointment in the hundred and one things, the resentment of those who at the last moment see their pet measure go down, the quiet chuckle of those who helped put them down, all these things thoroughly mix the audience in Washington at present, and the correspondent with no axe to grind, but the impartial news to give, should he sympathise with each one of those whom he meets, would be as changeable as "the chameleon that feeds on air, grows red with cholor, green with jealousy or paled with despair."

THE CLOSING OF A SESSION

is no more like the opening than the delicate nursing of an infant is like the rough treatment of full age. Motions and resolutions come on one another thick and fast like the attacks is a battle, and the incessant roar of dispute and contention would almost distract you.

BUTLER'S SCATHING REPORT

on the resolution relative to the title of the President was the most enjoyable thing of the day, and I hope you will lay it entire before the readers of THE POST.

"I have heard it stated," said Butler, "that the power does not exist to settle a disputed election of President, that such a proceeding would be revolutionary and a 'Mexicanization' of the Government, what ever that may be. Let us state the question and see what is, and what is not revolutionary. It is claimed by this House, that if by force, or fraud or forgery or perjury, by corruption and bribery a man may buy or defraud a Congress into counting forged electoral certificates of fraudulet votes, and be allowed thereby to usurp the office of President of the United States, that there is then no remedy against his exercise of the high duties of that office, and wielding all its great powers for four years! I cannot admit that there is no remedy for so great a wrong. I will not admit that our fathers made any such constitution or form of government. If so, then our Republican form of government, with its boasted checks and balances, its legal and judicial remedies, is a failure, and will go out in night and darkness to the extinction of popular rights, and be succeeded by a government in which the army shall put up at auction for the highest bidder the right to exercise supreme executive power, as was done in the Roman Empire. No man in the United States, be he high or low, is above the law, and I most earnestly protest against this exaggeration of the office of President, and its actual condition, when to maintain the possession of that office unchallenged, wise and good men are driven to such desperate resorts of argument.

"The matter formulates itself in my mind in this way: A controversy has arisen as to whether the incumbent of the Presidency has a valid title to the office. That involves the consideration of questions of law arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, therefore the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in this controversy if the requisite enactment can be made to give legal form to this controversy so as to make it a 'case.'"

This will give you an idea of the clear and forcible way in which Butler put his argument. There was considerable confusion in the hall at the time and I could not get all of his remarks with comfort or correctness.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The extension of time for the Northern Pacific fell flat and went under by a vote of 127 to 74. Out of one hundred and eleven Southern votes but seven voted for the bill and to-day the Northern Pacific fellows are swearing vengeance on the Texas Pacific crowd for assisting in their defeat. They say if we cannot get an extension of time this year, we will see that you don't get much of a subsidy next year. The vote puts the bill (Northern Pacific) over till next session merely; it was not a vote on its merits, but a vote as to whether it should be considered or not. They made another effort at it in the morning and Morrison of Illinois, indulged in some pretty severe strictures on railroad attorneys, but they could not get it up. One tatty-headed granger from Illinois, named Eden, got up and asked if this was the bill that took thirty-five millions acres of the public lands from actual settlers, and his question seemed to stampede the supporters of the bill promptly. "It proposes to give away enough land," continued Eden, "to furnish comfortable homes to all unemployed laborers in America." That fixed it, and down she went.

WHAT THIS CONGRESS HAS DONE.

Ewing tried hard all evening to get one of his money bills from the Currency Committee up, but failed. He had better luck in the morning. He sat down last night after repeated efforts to get the chair, considerably disgusted. "Well," said he, "a bill has to pass the Senate, the House, and Sam Randall before it becomes a law."

Well, this Congress has done some good things. It has remonetized silver and repealed the Bankrupt law. That ought to give it a good character when the people are applied to for a situation by any of its members.

Mr. Potter's bill referring all claims to a court for adjudication before application to Congress for pay, passed finally. This will shorten future sessions, or rather lighten their work very much.

The bill to settle with the Choctaw Indians, a claim now almost ready to celebrate its centennial, was refused a special time for hearing. It is a fat claim, some several millions, and as the Choctaws are all in the happy hunting ground, the award would be shoveled out to the Lord knows who, as heirs, successors, or assignees.

The Senate added to to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill about four millions of dollars, and have raised almost everything over the figures of the House. The issue is pretty fairly made between the two bodies, of extravagance on the one side, (the Senate), and economy on the part of the House.

SPEAKER RANDALL'S WATCHFULNESS.

Randall has been inflexible in his opposition to all jobs, and to his watchfulness is due in a great measure any party benefit that we may get out of it. In the excitement and forgetfulness of a session's close, when others lose their head, Randall is then cool, keen, unswerving and ready. Tom Ewing was right; a bill had to pass the Senate and House and Sam Randall. To see Randall's superiority over an ordinary member you must see him at the close of the session and know some of his doings. The lobby, of course, is furious at him, and complain that he did not recognize their friends or give them a chance on the conference committees.

THE DE FACTO PRESIDENT

was up at the Capitol yesterday signing a few bills. He drove back to the White House by way of the Smithsonian grounds, avoiding, like a sensible man of course, the public on Pennsylvania avenue.

Johnny Roach's Brazilian subsidy went overboard and was lost.

THE EADS JETIY BILL,

providing for his prompt payment, was passed finally. One by one the opponents to the plan of Captain Eads have given in, and I found men supporting him on the last day of the session who used to think they knew all about it and that it was a failure.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION ON CANVASS.

Mrs. Adile Fassett is painting in the Supreme Court room a picture of the Electoral Commission at its first session, and on the canvass she has grouped all the distinguished men and women about the Capital at that time. The picture is about eight by seven, and contains over two hundred portraits, most of them touched up from life. The portraits are excellent, and unmistakable at the first glance. The Commission is seated across the side of the picture to enable a view of the counsel and audience. Beginning on the left they are seated, first, Thurman, then Bayard, Morton, Frelinghuysen and Edmunds; then come the four Judges, Strong, Clifford, Miller, Field and old Joe Bradley. Then follow the members of the House who were on the Commission, viz: Abbott, Paine, Eppa Hunton, Garfield and Hoar. Evarts is standing, the central figure at the counsel table, surrounded by the distinguished men who took part in that discussion; Judge Black, Charles O'Conor, Judge Campbell, Richard T. Merrick and Ashbel Green. Back between two of the clerks is the strong face of Chief Justice Waite. Howe and Blaine, Lamar and Gordon, Francis Kernan and the venerable George Bancroft are also portrayed. There are a few ladies scattered in through the audience to give piquant beauty to the scene. Mrs. Gordon stands beside her Senator, and a very handsome face she has. Mrs. Gaines, the lively little centennial claimant; Hamilton Fish and wife, the round, lovely face of Mrs. President Tyler, who lives here in Georgetown, is next to Mrs. Fish. She looks like some of the prints we see of Mary Queen of Scots. Speaker Randall occupies a prominent place in the right, Matt Carpenter and Blaine in the centre. Randall is standing up in a defiant manner, the other two crouched down, as if indicative of their character (from a Democretic standpoint) The whole picture is admirable. I have looked at her working at it several times. Judge Thurman was on the chair, and she was touching up the great tribune until the picture stands out in life-like colors. The gentlemen of the press are not forgotten, and are easily recognized. The artist does not expect to complete the picture before October. She paints it in the very room where the Commission sat, and has thereby faithfully depicted all the lights and shadows of the locality, itself famous as the old Senate Chamber, and now the Supreme Court room. The busts of the ex-Chief Justices which adorn the wall show plainly in the picture, and the detail work is almost as perfect as a photograph. J. C.

[By Associated Press.]

AN IMPORTANT OMISSION IN THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—In the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, as reported from the Conference last night, there was a section providing for the continuance of the Hot Springs Commission which was created in 1877, to appraise and sell the valuable government reservation, which embraces those Springs in Arkansas. The surprising discovery is made to-day that this section was almost entirely omitted in the enrollment of the bill in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives for the President's signature. The only portion of this section enrolled was the last half of its last sentence, which was attached to a section covering an entirely different subject. Its omission wholly defeats the object of the section and operations of the Hot Springs Commission will have to be suspended until Congress can again act upon the subject. Meanwhile the present occupants of the reservation will remain undisturbed in their possession. Very large pecuniary interests are involved.

THE FOUR PER CENT LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular calling attention to the four per cent. funded loan of the United States now offered by the department in denominations for coupon bonds of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000 and for registered bonds of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 at par and accrued interest to the date of subscription in coin. The bonds are redeemable July 1st, 1907, and bear interest payable quarterly on the first day of January, April, July and October of each year, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, or municipal authority. Upon full receipt or full payment bonds will be transmitted, free of charge, to subscribers and a commission of one-fourth of one per cent. will be allowed upon the amount of subscriptions. Commissions will be paid by check only, and will not be applied in payment of subscriptions. All national banks are now invited to become financial agents of the Government and depositories of public moneys received on the sale of these bonds. Upon complying with section 5153, revised statutes of the United States, all banks, bankers and persons are invited to aid in placing these bonds, and can make their arrangements through national banks for the deposit of the purchase money of the bonds. The proceeds of the sale of these bonds will, until further notice, be only used in the redemption of 5-20 six per cent. bonds of the United States under the refunding act.

As soon as the four per cent. bonds are paid for by certificates of deposit of such public depositories or otherwise, a call will issue, maturing within ninety days, for the redemption of six per cent bonds, and the money received for the four per cent. bonds will remain in deposit until such call matures. Payment for bonds may be made in coin, coin certificates, certificates of deposit of Government depositories, called bonds, coupons maturing within thirty days, or in currency drafts on New York in favor of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will be received at the coin value thereof at the National Bank of Commerce, New York. Any payment in excess will be returned with the commission. All coin and currency drafts on New York should be forwarded directly to the department by subscribers or their agents.

The circular continues: The favorable state of the money market induces the Secretary to press upon the people this loan by which they can obtain direct from the Government a national bond of the highest credit and sanction, exempt from tax, and payable, principal and interest, in coin. Every citizen of the United States is interested in the success of this loan as every sale of these bonds enables the Government to save one-third of the interest on an equal amount of outstanding debt to be redeemed. These bonds should be the storehouse for the savings of the people. No facility or advantage will be given to large subscribers. It is to the interest of the public that the bonds be distributed in small sums among the largest number of our fellow citizens. Subscriptions to an amount equal to the bonds now redeemable, would make an annual saving of $8,961,632, and such subscriptions can now be made without withdrawing from circulation any of the money of the people. All blanks or forms, or information needed, will be furnished by the Department without cost.

THE SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A statement by the friends of Congressman Acklin to the editor of the Washington *Post* contradicts the recent statement of a "sensational and unwarranted character" as to his behavior to a lady, and says: "His version of the affair is entirely corroborated by the lady, and that there is but one issue in the premises, and that is of a personal and private character between Mr. Acklin and General Rosser who have both left the city for their respective homes to arrange their affairs for such disposition of the result between them as accords with their views of the responsibility of men to one another. The scandal of distorted and exaggerated publicity, it is added has had the effect of hastening perhaps an event which would have taken place under any circumstances and which should not be permitted to be clouded with dishonor."

The *Post* says editorially that Acklin hurried to Louisiana to arrange his affairs and as soon as he gets there his friend, a well-known duellist, will at once notify General Rosser to name some gentleman to represent him with a view to a settlement according to the strict code. The lady Mr. Acklin admits to have seriously compromised, and professes a willingness to make her the only reparation in his power.

MR. RANDALL DENIES THE STORY.

Speaker Randall forcibly and indignantly denies the sensational story, purporting to come from Louisville, published in a morning paper, relative to his presence at a dinner party at Wormley's restaurant, in this city, on the evening of the assassination of President Lincoln, when and where a package is said to have been exhibited by Mr. John F. Coyle as a package given to him on that day in the market-space by John Wilkes Booth, and which, at Randall's suggestion, was destroyed unopened. Mr. Randall says he never dined with the gentlemen named, some of whom he does not even know; that he was not in this city at the time mentioned, and he is at a loss to understand the motives which could induce any one, without regard to truth, or a shadow of qualification, to drag his name into such a matter.

WHAT BECAME OF THE COMMUNICATION.

The *Post* to-morrow will publish an interview with John F. Coyle, formerly publisher of the *National Intelligencer* regarding the published report that at a dinner party in that city on the night of Lincoln's assassination Coyle burned an unread package which Booth handed him during the day, and which, it is supposed, contained his explanation of the causes which led him to the commission of the terrible deed. Coyle says no such dinner party ever took place. I never heard of that statement until after the execution, although rumors were prevalent that such a statement had been prepared. On my examination as a witness before the commission that tried the conspirators I there stated that no such document ever reached me: Months after the execution, John Matthews, the gentleman to whom the statement had been given to be delivered me, told me he had received it, and on the night of the assassination had opened it, read it and destroyed it.

JENKS ON THE STAND.

The Most Remarkable Case of Hard Swearing on Record.

She Claims to Have Written the Sherman Letter Herself,

And Forged the Signature to Fool Anderson.

WASHINGTON,, June 21.—The Potter Investigating Committee met to-day, Mr. Morrison presiding in the absence of Mr. Potter.

Captain Thomas A. Jenks of New Orleans was examined by Representative Reed. He testified that in 1876 his residence was in East Feliciana parish. He held the position of Deputy Marshal, and was appointed by Marshal Pitkin. The Republicans in the parish had told witness they were afraid to register their names on account of intimidation.

SHERMAN'S DEFENSE.

Mr. McMahon interrupted the progress of the testimony and asked Mr. Reed whether this witness had been called in Secretary Sherman's interest.

Mr. Reed replied in the affirmative.

Mr. McMahon objected to any such testimony being given on the part of Sherman until that gentleman admitted that he had written a letter to Anderson. As he denied writing that letter, he had no interest in showing what had been the condition of affairs in the parish of East Feliciana at or immediately preceding the last election.

Mr. Reed complained of the course of the majority of the committee in ruling out the testimony offered by the minority, and also as to the difficulty of getting the scope of the examination fixed definitely.

Mr. McMahon challenged him to give a single instance in which any testimony offered on the part of the minority had been excluded. The charge had been made publicly, and he therefore wanted the matter to be definitely settled.

Mr. Reed said he repeated the charge.

Mr. McMahon said that the charge was false and again challenged Reed to refer to a single instance of the kind.

Mr. Reed referred to the offer of the testimony made in the executive session as to the inquiry in Florida and which offer had been refused.

Mr. McMahon repeated that the gentleman (Reed) had made a charge against the committee which he must either prove or admit that the charge was false.

Mr. Reed said he intended to prove it.

Mr. McMahon repeated his challenge to Reed.

At the suggestion of the committee the witness was allowed to proceed with the understanding that a future meeting will decide if the testimony relating to the intimidations be accepted or stricken out.

Mr. McMahon finally withdrew his objection.

Mr. Anderson told witness he was attacked by Democrats, and afterward said he thought his clerk, P. C. Butler, had something to do with it.

THE ANDERSON PROTEST.

Witness said the Anderson protest in Mr. Sherman's report, which Mr. Anderson heretofore testified was not the document he had signed, and claiming it had been altered, was the document Anderson signed and swore to before Judge Campbell.

THE INVESTIGATION RESUMED.

BUTLER SUDDENLY BECOMES VERY ACCOMMODATING.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Potter Committee resumed its session to-day.

General Butler stated he would be absent in case Senator Matthews desired to testify, having seen a publication that the reason Matthews did not appear was fear of being insulted by him (Butler.)

Mr. McMahon explained that in his passage with Mr. Reed yesterday he had not intended to reflect upon that gentleman's veracity, and reports in the papers to that effect were mistaken.

Mr. Reed explained he had not understood McMahon had made any such reflections, and that what the newspapers had published in regard to the matter was an error.

WHEN JENKS HEARD OF THE SHERMAN LETTER.

Captain Thomas Jenks was further cross-examined, and stated he was positive that he never heard of the so-called Sherman letter until it was mentioned by Marshal Pitkin, he thought, on the 6th of January, or about that time.

Mrs. Jenks, the long expected witness, was called on behalf of Sherman, and was put through a long examination. She certified she dictated Sherman's letter to Anderson, guaranteeing him office and protection, but would not state to whom she dictated it. She exculpated Sherman from any knowledge of the letter.

MRS. JENKS.

THE CHAMPION WITNESS SWEARING JOHN SHERMAN OFF.

One of the most amusing episodes during her examination was the manner in which she winced when she was driven to the wall to tell to whom she delivered the Weber note in Parlor P of the St. Charles Hotel. Up to this time she had been fanning herself with a huge black fan. Throwing it with a quick jerk on the table, she assumed a dramatic attitude, and with an assumed earnestness she said: "I wish to say, in the presence of this august committee, and the country at large, that I distinctly and entirely exonerate Secretary Sherman from any complicity in the Weber-Anderson guarantee. If there is any political dishonor in it, I alone am responsible. I alone knew the outcome and the outgo of it. I exonerate Secretary Sherman and Mr. Anderson. I cannot tell you anything more about it, gentlemen."

Mrs. Jenks' behavior on the witness stand was amusing. In appearance she is rather prepossessing. She has an oval face, rather, with features of a German cast; full-throated, small mouth, clear-cut features—not handsome, but pretty. In stature she is below the medium height, with a good form. Her hair is a cross between an auburn and brown. Her eyes clear blue and large. On her head she wore a turban hat, which detracted from rather than added to her personal appearance, because it was not becoming. Her dress was of linen, embroidered with lace. Not at all gaudy, nor even fashionable. She exposed a handsome foot, clad in a small-sized slipper. Her arm, which was exposed by reason of a flowing sleeve, would create the sin of covetousness in any sister not blessed with one as finely shaped. She speaks with a slight French accent, just enough to make it interesting and give it flavor, although every sentence which fell from her lips was intelligible and easily understood. Her awswers were direct and emphatic. When cornered she did not blush, but beat out of the intricate places by her ready wit and extraordinary repartee. In the witness chair she was as proud as Lucifer. Nothing seemed to daze her. Even when fairly tripped in her own inconsistencies she had such infinite resources of her own that all she had to do was to draw from her hidden font and elude the rigid cross-questions aimed at her, Paddy-like, answering a question by asking another. She showed, too, to be a woman of liberal education. Every sentence was purely grammatical, and some of her epigrammatic thrusts were gems.

"Ain't she a hell of a woman?" said Ben Butler to Chairman Morrison. Ben sized her about right. The answers to a number of interrogatories propounded to her were highly enjoyable. At one time she said that from the time she handed the so-called Sherman letter to Dan Weber she had never again seen it, or a copy, until she saw it in print. MacMahon asked her if she was not proud of it when she read it in type, and her ready reply was: "It did look very imposing." She was questioned concerning Louisiana politics. With a wave of her hand, she said politics in Louisiana had such a versatility that she didn't know in the morning what her politics would be in the evening. Being prodded to tell who was in Parlor P of the hotel when she got the Sherman letter, she said: "Oh, I don't know who was there. Gentlemen don't impress me much." In reply to the question what brought her here last winter, she said she was interested in the nation generally; had nothing else to do, and she wanted to see the legislative business glide along smoothly.

It is easy to analyze the weight of her testimony. Undoubtedly Mrs. Jenks, since her arrival, has sold to John Sherman the original letter. The bargain with her that John drove, however, was a hard one, for not only was she to give up the original, but in addition she had been drilled to swear that she wrote the letter handed by her to Weber, and that she forged John Sherman's name. Her testimony to day is in direct support of this theory. True, before she left the witness stand she was broken down in many essential points, and evaded direct replies when cornered. It can be proved that she obtained the original from Mrs. Dan Weber at Donaldsonville, La., and paid a handsome sum for it, which will explode the forgery so far as she is concerned. It will be remembered that when the existence of the letter first became talked about, before the Investigating Committee commenced its labors, Sherman declared that he would prove it to be a forgery. When confronted with a copy in the committee room, he dared not then emphatically deny it, because he did not know whether the original was in the possession of the Committee or not. Since then he has secured it.

Ben Butler says he knows that Mrs. Jenks brought the original with her to Washington when she came here two weeks ago, and he will prove it. If the letter had been a forgery why should Kellogg and Packard have invited her to Washington, when the one was in his Senatorial trouble over his contest for his seat, and the latter pushing for the Collectorship? Why, if a forgery should Mrs. Jenks have frequent interviews with the Wayne McVeagh Louisiana Commission? Why with Stanley Matthews. Why with Sherman? And why should she write a letter to Kellogg which came out in the testimony to-day, which read in regard to the Anderson affair: "Musquitces can't bite, but they can annoy. You will see by the within letter of Anderson that he is not in possession of the letter, and you may rest assured he will not get it. We have the power to extract his fangs. He has no documentary proof to prove the assertion. I want to let you know he is harmless. N. B.—I looked up the letter here referred to long ere the within was written. Pray return this to me. I look upon it as inviolate." This letter was signed "Agnes D. Jenks."

The Democratic members of the Committee sum up the testimony to the effect that it proves beyond question that there was a Sherman letter, and that before long John Sherman will not deny it, but will have to defend it on the score of public policy rather than of forgery. Mrs. Jenks will be further cross-examined on Monday.

SIX EXECUTIONS.

Scenes at the Gallows—No Speeches Made.

Particulars of the Crimes for Which the Doomed Men Suffered.

CHICAGO, June 21.—A special from Paris, Illinois, says: John Burns was hanged there at one o'clock this afternoon for the murder of Elijah Bardwell on October 20th last. Burns was a reckless, hardened man, and met his death with coolness, amounting to bravado. He was pronounced dead seven minutes after the fatal drop.

ASTONISHING COOLNESS.

LITTLE ROCK, June 21.—Jacob Levels colored, was hung in the county jail yard to-day for the murder of another colored man. No cooler man ever stepped in a death engine. He ascended the steps as firmly and with as little emotion as a man would walk up to a banquet. He took his place on the trap door, and stood for a moment looking at the upturned faces of the crowd beneath him. A religious ceremony was gone through with, after which he was asked if he had anything to say. Only one thing, he replied. "Prepare to meet me in glory." The officers bade him adieu, and the black cap was drawn over his face. As it came down and as it neared his eyes, still with that same resignation on his face he closed them forever. The noose drawn, he stood a spectacle to be remembered. Not even the light drapery showed signs of the slightest quiver. His hands were clasped, his chin slightly elevated. The sheriff raised a handkerchief, the trap fell and Jacob Levels dangled in the air, having fallen about four feet. His gasps and struggling for breath were painfully audible. His shoulders and chest underwent convulsions. After hanging seventeen minutes he was pronounced dead, and the body was lowered into the coffin.

TWO EXECUTIONS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 21.—At 10:20 this morning Jeremiah Connolly and George Sherry were hanged at the County Jail for the murder of Hugh McConville, January 19th last.

ON THE WAY TO THE SCAFFOLD.

At five minutes past ten the prisoners were taken from their cells to the scaffold. The men took seats under the ropes. Both appeared composed and walked with a firm step and took their seats quietly, and at once engaged in prayer, in which they continued while Sheriff Kern read the death warrants—first that of Connolly and then of Sherry. They were then asked by Sheriff Kern if they had anything to say, and if so this was their last opportunity. Both replied in an almost inaudible tone, "No." Sheriff Kern and Turnkey Bonfield then placed white robes over them. The robes were fastened at the neck and reached to the floor. The noose was quietly adjusted, with the knots held in position under the left ear. Finally, while the priests were still praying, the white caps were put over their heads, and all stepped back; for a moment all was silent. Then "all right" sounded clear and distinct, and quick as a flash the two white-robed figures were swaying in the air beneath the scaffold. No movement of the arms or legs were apparent. The drop fell at precisely 10:20. The trap was a plain drop, and when it was sprung the bodies dangled in the air without the slightest struggle. Their necks were broken by the fall, and life was pronounced extinct in seven minutes. In fifteen minutes the bodies were cut down and delivered to their friends.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

On the day of the murder for which the condemned men suffered, they started out together and commenced drinking. They soon became pretty full and became reckless. As they were going along the street in their happy disposition they met McConville's niece, whom they insulted and threatened harm to. McConville, who was in the neighborhood, came to the girl's rescue and protected her from the drunken men. Enraged at being interfered with in their "sport," as they called it, they attacked McConville. Connolly plunging a knife clear through McConville's body. The two murderers then ran away, leaving poor McConville to die. Sherry and Connolly, inflamed with whisky, roamed about the streets showing the bloody knife, and boasting of their devilish work. The police soon heard of the terrible affair, and easily succeeded in capturing the crazy murderers. They were jailed and refused bail. A short trial followed, and in the latter part of April they were sentenced to be hung on June 21.

A HANGING AT FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, MD., June 21.—Edward A. Costeley, colored, *alias* Dorsey, for the murder of his cousin, Solomon Costeley, on the 4th of April, 1877, was hanged this morning.

The crime for which Costeley, *alias* Dorsey, is sentenced to end his days on the gallows was committed on the fourth of April, 1877, when he shot his cousin, Solomon Costeley, dead in the woods near Liberty, Frederick county. On the 3d of April, 1877, he left the house with his cousin to go to the woods. He took with him his gun. A few days afterward Solomon Costeley was found lying on his back, in a sequestered portion of the woods dead.

When the news of the murder was spread, Mr. Hitzelberger and Sheriff Sweadnor set to work, and learning that Costeley was not in Pittsburgh (where his sweetheart went shortly after the incident just related), concluded that he was in New York. He was arrested and brought to Frederick. He admitted that he had killed Costeley, but claimed that he had done so in self defense. His cousin, he said, was jealous of him and charged him with improper intimacy with his cousin's wife. This charge resulted in a quarrel, in which the prisoner knocked him down. Both struggled for the gun, and he succeeded in getting it, shot his cousin in the back. Costeley, since his conviction, has made four desperate attempts at escape, the last of which occurred on Tuesday night.

THE EXECUTION AT CHILLICOTHE.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Perry Bowsher, who murdered the aged toll-gate keeper and his wife on the Circleville pike, a short distance from Chillicothe, Ohio, last October, was hung at Chillicothe at 11 o'clock this morning in the presence of a very large crowd. Bowsher went quietly to the scaffold and refused to permit any religious ceremonies. He had nothing to say and maintained a defiant attitude to the last. His neck was broken at the fall of the trap. He never confessed his crime.

THE FINALE.

Scenes During the Closing Hours of Congress.

Farewell Speeches of the Presiding Officers of Both Houses.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—At 4:55 this morning the Senate went into Executive session.

At 6:30 the doors were reopened, and Mr. BRUCE, by request, introduced a bill to establish a National Academy of Education, giving preference to the genius and talent of the land, and to orphans of the Republic. Referred.

It provides that the President and Vice President of the United States, the Chief Justice, Speaker, and Chalpain of the House of Representatives, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and Commissioner of Education, shall be a body corporate to be known as the "National Academy of Education." They are to establish academies in the several States, and Congress is to appropriate annually one-third of the amount necessary for their support, providing the State Legislatures and the people of the State contribute the other two-thirds. It further provides that there shall be established in the District of Columbia an academy upon the basis of equality with any university in the world, which shall be the model for State academies.

At 6:33 the Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared with the Sundry Civil bill, which was immediately signed by the President *pro tempore* and then sent to the President of the United States for his signature, the President being in his room at the Capitol, having remained there during the night.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of two Senators to join the committee of the House of Representatives to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress, having finished business, is now ready to close its session by adjournment. Agreed to, and Messrs. Anthony and Thurman were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate.

The Senate then held a brief executive session, and when the doors were re-opened Mr. ANTHONY, from the committee appointed to wait upon the President of the United States, reported that they had performed that duty, and the President replied that he had no further communication to make.

FERRY'S FAREWELL WORDS.

At seven o'clock Mr. FERRY, President *pro tem.*, said: The hour of seven o'clock having arrived, it gives me pleasure to congratulate the Senate on the termination of a session of nearly seven months' duration, and to comply with the joint resolution of the two Houses, fixing the hour of final adjournment, permit me, Senators, to cordially thank you for your favor, your confidence and your courtesy, without which I should have failed to meet the delicate and responsible duties of the Chair. Commending you all in parting to the care of the same beneficent Ruler who has preserved, unbroken, our number throughout the prolonged labors now ended. I declare the second session of the Forty-fifth Congress adjourned *sine die*. (Applause on the floor.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House reassembled at 6:30 A. M., with very few members present.

Mr. CLYMER offered the customary resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to wait on the President and inform him that the two Houses were ready to adjourn if he had no further communication to make to them. Agreed to.

Mr. FRANKLIN offered a resolution declaring that in the investigation of charges preferred against the late Doorkeeper of the House, J. W. Polk, nothing had been shown affecting his personal integrity or reflecting on him as an honorable man, and allowing him two months' extra pay. Agreed to.

At 6:45, Mr. RAINEY, of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, appeared in the House with the Enrolled Sundry Civil bill, which the Speaker laid before the House and signed amid applause.

Mr. TOWNSEND (Ohio,) introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to repair the public building at Cleveland, Ohio. Referred.

At 6:50 a message from the President announced his approval of the Sundry Civil bill.

Mr. CLYMER announced that, together with Mr. Willis (Ky.) and Mr. Conger, he had waited on the President and that the President had stated that he had no further communication to make to Congress.

SPEAKER RANDALL'S CLOSING SPEECH.

The hour of seven o'clock having arrived, the SPEAKER said: Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, the arduous labors of the session are closed. Let us hope that under the Providence of God that they will inure to the solid welfare and happiness of the people. Expressing fervent hope that each and every one of you may have a safe journey to your respective homes, it only remains for the Speaker, in pursuance of the resolution of the two Houses for adjournment of the Forty-fifth Congress, to declare that this House stands adjourned without day. (Applause.)

Owing to the early hour, adjournment took place quietly, not a dozen persons being in the galleries, and not more than fifty members present.

Stanley Matthews and Hayes.

[From the Detroit News.]

A prominent carpet-bagger told me today the true inwardness of Matthews' refusal to testify. It is not so much to shield himself as to avoid exposing Hayes and convicting him of possessing a guilty knowledge of the fraud both before and after its consummation.

"But how about the Senate Committee appointed at the instance of Matthews himself?" I inquired. "How can he avoid testifying to the same thing when the Democrats on the committee cross-examine him?"

"There's just the point," replied my informant. "You will observe that the preamble and resolution calling for that committee is so worded that the question of Hayes' complicity cannot be inquired into. It is drawn by Matthews himself, and is very carefully worded; and while it seems to court the fullest investigation, it is really so cunningly worded as to avoid the most important issue altogether.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.

Victim to a Gay Lothario in Cincinnati.

His Hasty Flight and Narrow Escape from Being Shot.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

Hamilton has been rarely more shocked than by a society scandal which was carried from ear to ear by busy rumor yesterday morning. In brief, it was the story of a wronged and loving husband, a disgraced wife, the wrecked happiness of a family, and the destroyer of its peace in flight from the avenger.

THE PERSONS INVOLVED.

All of the persons involved are well known. F. D. Black, the husband, is the son of an old, respectable citizen, and has been for three years Deputy Sheriff of the county. He has proved an efficient officer, and has many friends by reason of his hearty ways with his associates. His wife is Mary Riffle, the daughter of E M. Riffle, a carriage maker, who lives in Bethany, Butler county, Ohio. They were married in 1873, and as the result of that union have three children, two girls and one boy. They are in the flush of health and youthful strength, Mr. Black perhaps being thirty years old, a handsome and prepossessing man, and had a future of promise, as he was prominently spoken of in connection with the Sheriffalty after the term of the present incumbent should have expired. Mrs. Black is a large, fine-looking woman, about the age of her husband, and has since her marriage borne a good reputation as a wife. As a girl, she is reported to have been full of spirit, but indiscretions of a nature approaching a question of her chastity were never charged upon her.

C. S. Symmes, the last actor in this domestic drama, has been a practicing attorney at the Butler county bar for six or eight years, and has an extensive acquaintance among the legal fraternity throughout Ohio as well as in Louisville and Nashville, where he had also practiced law. He is a son of the Hon. Americus Symmes, and a grandson of John Cleves Symmes, whose name is world famous. Mr. Symmes was recognized as a lawyer of the very front rank, and had established a reputation in that respect second to no one. But he had likewise made a reputation less enviable as a man who held female virtue cheap, and as one who cared little that the community regarded him as a libertine. For several years he has lived a loose life, and nothing but his great abilities have saved him from social ostracism. He was once married, and it is said that his wife was a very estimable and handsome woman, but she several years since obtained a divorce on the ground of his infidelity, and is now living in Louisville.

A DOMESTIC BOMBSHELL.

Mr. Black's relations with his wife are said to have been very pleasant. He endeavored his best to make his wife and children happy and comfortable. His wife could enter no complaint against his conduct. When Mr. Black went to supper on Tuesday evening he had no thought of the overhanging storm. As he entered his gate he discovered a letter lying upon the walk, addressed to his wife. Thinking that she had by accident dropped it, he took it into the house, handed it to her, and looked over her shoulder as she read it. It ran thus:

* * * * * I want to ask you a question—why don't you mind your own business instead of attending to mine? I have heard of certain remarks you have been making about me going to a saloon to get a glass of beer. I don't know but it would be more to your credit if you did the same, than to be caught behind the negro church, as you were with a certain lawyer last Friday evening; and more than that, how was it last Tuesday night, when your husband had gone to Columbus? The same gentleman was seen going in your house. I could name several more instances if I were so disposed. * * * * * * * *

THE ANGER OF THE HUSBAND,

as this revelation burst upon him like lightning from a clear sky, knew no limit. He saw and thought only of his ruined hearth, and determined on the destruction of its invader; he armed himself, and, having satisfied himself that Symmes was the attorney meant, he went in search of him. Sheriff Marcellus Thomas became aware of his intentions, and, taking him into the Sheriff's residence, reasoned with him a few minutes, and begged him to defer action until his blood had cooled a little. To this he consented, and Mr. Thomas hastened in search of Symmes. He was found speedily. The Sheriff told him Mr. Black's intentions, that he would be a dead man if that gentleman caught sight of him, and that he must be out of town within fifteen minutes if he hoped for longer life.

THE SEDUCER

was thoroughly frightened, and pleaded that he had no money with which to get away. Sheriff Thomas immediately handed him fifteen dollars, and told him to go at once, as he could not be responsible for his safety. Where he stayed from that time until 8:30 o'clock is not known, but he was at the depot about that hour, and endeavored to borrow $

HON. MOSES HAMPTON.

His Demise at Wilkinsburg Last Evening.

An Old and Honored Citizen No More.

Word was received at this office at a late hour on Monday of the death of this estimable and worthy citizen. This result of the disease with which he was afflicted for some time past has been dreaded by his friends and its fatal termination cannot but bring sorrow to the thousands who enjoyed his acquaintance and esteemed his worth. Owing to the lateness of the hour when the sad intelligence reached the city we are unable this morning to give an extended obituary notice.

Hon. Moses Hampton was born in Ohio in 1803. He studied law in one of the surrounding counties in the western part of this State, and subsequently removed to this city. Through his admirable personal qualities he soon became popular. As a politician he met with much success, two or three times defeating his opponents when a candidate for Congress. He was a member of the House in 1850, during President Taylor's administration, and his statesmanship increased his large circle of admirers. He ran against Hon. Wilson McCandless for Congress, and both stumped the county with a vigor that is rare nowadays. Subsequently he was elected one of the judges of the county courts, and as a jurist won a reputation that made him one of the foremost citizens of Allegheny county. He was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by Judge Ewing. When practicing law, he was a member of the firm of Hampton & Millers. He married a sister of Alexander Miller, Esq. He was also a brother-in-law of Judge James Todd of Philadelphia. John M. Hampton, Esq., one of our most prominent lawyers, is a son of the deceased.

The manner in which his old, upright and intelligent acquaintances speak of him, speaks volumes for the man. He was a noble, genial hearted man, agreeable in conversation, and exceedingly engaging in manner. He was persevering, decided and clear-headed. When his death was announced to old citizens last evening it was observed that he had friends who were indeed friends.

When the demise of Hon. Moses Hampton became generally known on Tuesday many were the expressions of regret among old citizens. His career, which we were unable to publish in full yesterday, may be briefly stated as follows: His ancestors were of English descent. He was born in Beaver county, Pa., October 28, 1803. When young Hampton was nine years of age his father removed to Trumbull county, Ohio, and here he assisted his father at his trade, that of a blacksmith. When seventeen years of age he attended school a Balton for one year, supporting himself during this period. He completed his course at Washington College, and in 1826 he accepted the position of Principal of Lafayette Academy at Uniontown. He taught here two years during which time he began the study of law in the office of John M. Austin, Esq., of Uniontown, and was admitted to practice the same year. The same year he removed to Somerset, Somerset county, and became associated in the practice of his profession with Hon. Jeremiah S. Black and Charles Ogle. He held the office of Prothonotary of Somerset county for one year, having been appointed to the office by the Governor. In 1838 he removed to Pittsburgh, where he spent the remainder of his life. His law practice here became large. As an enthusiastic Whig he took great interest in politics. In 1843 and again in 1848 he was elected by his party to a seat in Congress. At the end of his second term in Congress Mr. Hampton returned home to resume the practice of his profession, but three years later, 1853, he was chosen President Judge of the District Court—now the Court of Common Pleas No. 2—and at the end of a term of ten years, he was re-elected for a similar term. He retired from the bench in 1873, after a service of twenty years, and was succeeded by the Hon. Thomas Ewing, now President Judge of this court. Judge Hampton was for many years associated on the bench with the late Justice Williams of the Supreme Court. The Allegheny County Workhouse was organized and established chiefly through the efforts of Judge Hampton while he was on the bench. Judge Hampton leaves a son and a daughter, John H Hampton, Esq., and Mrs. Barnes, wife of W. H. Barnes, Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Company. Since his retirement from the bench Judge Hampton has lived in the quiet seclusion of his suburban residence.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., announced the death of Hon. Moses Hampton, and moved an adjournment of court out of respect to the memory of the deceased. Without any remarks being made, Judge Collier ordered an adjournment of court in compliance with the motion.

Robert Woods, Esq, in an appropriate address announced the death of Judge Hampton in the Common Pleas Court No. 2. Mr. Woods eloquently alluded to the great ability and distinguished services of the deceased. Judges Ewing and White spoke feelingly of their recollections of the early career of Judge Hampton and of his judicial life. Before ordering an adjournment of the Court, Judge Ewing directed that the following memorandum be placed upon the minutes:

MINUTE OF THE COURT.

It is with profound regret that the Court has heard the announcement of the death of Hon. Moses Hampton, who, for twenty years, was President Judge of this Court.

Born in October, 1803, Judge Hampton came from Somerset, Pa., to this county in 1837—a practicing lawyer—and by his ability soon reached a commanding position at the bar. As an advocate honest, honorable and eloquent, he has had but few equals at this or any other bar. He, with Biddle, Forward, Shaler, Loomis and other able men of that day, gave to the District Court the reputation it so long had.

During the four years, from 1846 to 1850, he ably represented Allegheny county in Congress. With this exception, he was in full practice until 1853, when, on the death of Judge Walter Forward, he was elected President Judge of the District Court, which office he held until his retirement in 1873.

The records of this Court, during his long term of service, are the best history of his judicial labors. They afford ample evidence of his great ability and his industry.

Those members of the bar who practiced under him will ever cherish pleasant recollections of the kindness and courtesy of Judge Hampton in his official intercourse with them.

As a judge he was a patient listener, and was courteous to all. He had a high sense of honor. On the bench, as everywhere, he was a man of strict integrity. He had a hearty hatred of injustice and vice of all kinds. Any attempt to work injustice under the forms of law roused his indignation, and on proper occasions he was neither slow to manifest his feeling nor did he hesitate in his determination to prevent the wrong.

In all the relations of life, public and private, as a man, as a citizen and as a Christian, he performed well his parts.

On the evening of June 24th, at his home in Wilkinsburg, Hon. Moses Hampton departed this life full of years and honors.

After the delivery of the speeches the Court adjourned until Friday morning at ten o'clock. A meeting of the members of the bar will be held this morning at ten o'clock, to take appropriate action concerning the death of the deceased. It will be held in the old District Court room, where the deceased presided for so many years.

Hon. James P. Sterrett announced the death of Judge Hampton in the Orphan's Court in a terse speech. He moved that, out of respect to the memory of the deceased the Court adjourn, and that a suitable minute be entered upon the records of the Court. The motion was seconded by T. J. Kernan, Esq., who spoke briefly in fitting terms of the ability and learning of the late Judge. Judge Hawkins then directed that, in accordance with the motion, the Court adjourn.

Monday evening many members of the bar proceeded to the residence of the deceased to take a look at the remains.

FRANCIS CLULEY.

Mr. Francis Cluley, father of Samuel B. Cluley, the well known politician, died at his residence, 134 Centre avenue, Monday evening, in the eighty-first year of his age. The deceased was one of our oldest residents, having come to this city from Philadelphia in 1826. He followed the business of a wire worker for many years, but retired about seven or eight years ago. He was a life long Democrat. Old age was the cause of his death, though up to within a year the old gentleman had very remarkably good health.

WHEN A NEGLECTED COLD develops a constant cough, shortness of breath and wasting of flesh, you may be sure the lungs are seriously threatened, and that a prompt treatment is demanded. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant will speedily cure all coughs and is an effective medicine in the primary stages of consumption and bronchitis.

WSM

The Smith Mowers and Reapers.

Of the excellent qualities of the above named implement we need not speak as their merits are well-known. Farmers who desire to obtain some information relative to these excellent machines before examining them at the warerooms of A. B. Smith & Co., 41 Federal street, Allegheny, where they are on exhibition, can do so by sending to the above named firm for a pamphlet. The firm have numerous other implements on hand at their establishment which it would pay every farmer to call and examine.

Farm for Sale.

A farm of about fifty-four acres is offered for sale at about the cost of improvements, or it will be exchanged in part for property near a railway station. The farm is located about a mile from a station on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad sixteen miles below the city and will be offered for sale until July 15th. For further details address H. B. Long, 125 Liberty street.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. ju29:eow:W

Agricultural Repairing.

Messrs. A. B. Smith & Co., of No 41 Federal street, Allegheny, attend promptly to the repairing of all kinds of agricultural implements. The impression many farmers may have that this firm repair only their make of implements is a mistake as they have facilities to repair every implement of other makes. As only good workmen are in their employ, the repairs are made in a workmanlike manner. The prices are very low.

Persons desiring the best instruction in music at moderate expense, should address J. A. Cooper, Elinboro, Pa.

A Card.

NEW ORLEANS, June 12, 1878.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of WHOLE TICKET No. 31 079, single Number Lottery, Class "F," in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the First Capital Prize of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS on Tuesday, June 11, 1878, said ticket having cost the sum of Ten Dollars at the office of N. Dudousat, corner of Common street and Theatre alley, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company. W. S. CAMPBELL,
29 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, June 12, 1878.

This is to certify that we have this day paid a check of the Louisiana State Lottery Company for the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, in favor of W. S. Campbell, in payment for a whole ticket of the drawing of June 11, 1878, which drew the capital prize of that amount.

A. LURIA,
Cashier Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans.

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A Claim Through Congress.

(H. V. R., in Cincinnati Commercial.)

It is a problem why this class of business [private claims] cannot be transacted by some special court. A gentleman who had a claim of several thousand dollars for service specified, discouraged at the prospect of payment, gave up all hope of success. Then his pretty young wife put on her best dress and went boldly day by day to the Capitol, stood in the lobby from morning until night, talked with the members and brought her woman's wit to bear upon the opposition. During the last night she stood three hours in the lobby, keeping her eyes steadfastly on the men who had promised her their votes. The claim was allowed. She come almost fainting to her little children; she had of course, a good cry. Her husband said, "I owe that money directly to my wife; I never could have got it." Two of the members said to me, "the pretty young wife gained that no doubt."

"Wasn't his claim just?" I asked.

"Oh, yes."

A fine commentary on our Congress, whether the claim was just or false. If false, on the honor of the men who were blinded by a pretty face; if just, on the necessity that could drag a modest wife into so public a place, before the money earned last year by the husband would be handed to him.

The Fate of Theodosia Burr.

[To the Editor of the Washington Post.]

You say that "the fate of Theodosia, daughter of Aaron Burr, and wife of Joseph Alston, of South Carolina, has always been a mystery. The vessel in which Mrs. Alston embarked for New York probably foundered at sea." Now, all this may be true; and yet more than fifty years ago my mother, who was acquainted with Theodosia, told me again and again that the vessel in which Mrs. Alston embarked for New York was taken by pirates, the passengers robbed and the vessel sunk, and that one of those pirates, who was afterwards convicted and executed for some crime, confessed that he was one of them who took the vessel and sent the passengers overboard, and that he could never forget the look of distress in Mrs. Alston's countenance as they compelled her to walk off a plank into the ocean. The most of their plunder was taken from that noble but ill-fated lady. This is all I remember of that sad affair.

J. W. HARSHA.

A Question of Damages.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

At Bellefontaine, Ohio, a *crim. con.* case between James Shafer and Dr. Shafer has been the interesting subject in Court. The circumstances of the case are about these: In February, 1876, James Shafer heard a noise in his wife's bed-room, got up, looked and found Dr. Shafer, his brother, under the bed. James proposed to settle the matter in the old fashioned way. The Doctor proposed to give him $1,500 in three annual payments, which offer was accepted. The Doctor thinking this was really more than was right refused to pay anything, which caused the present suit to be brought. Judge Porter decided that $1,500 was not too much for a high-toned Doctor to pay in a case like the above.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Gold steady at 100⅜. Borrowing rates 3 per cent. to flat and 1 64 per cent. per diem. Silver bars 115 currency and 114½ gold. Governments strong and higher. Railroad bonds quiet. State securities steady.

The stock market was generally strong and higher with Northwest, Lake Shore, western Union, New Jersey Central and coal shares were the most prominent in the upward movement. Wabash and Rock Island were excentionally weak, the latter declining from 118½ to 117⅜ and closing at 116½. The general list closed at a slight reaction from the best prices. The weakness in Rock Island is due to a rumor that the dividend woul bed but 2 per cent.

Transactions aggregated 102,000 shares of which 28,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Wabash, 4,000 Northwest common, 7 000 preferred, 6,000 Rock Island, 5,000 St. Paul common, 3,000 preferred, 24,000 Lackawana, 4,000 New Jersey Central, 1,500 Michigan Central, 2,000 Ohios, 2,300 Western Union, and 1,600 Pacific Mail.

Close—Money closes easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4½ per cent. Custom receipts, $228,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $724,000. Clearings, $8,000,000. Sterling 84¾@87½c.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	110¼	5-20s,'65.....	105
5-20s,'67.....	108¾	2-20s,'68.....	110¾
New 5s.....	106½	New 4½s.....	103⅝
New 4 per cts.	101	10-40s, coups..	108½
10-40s.....	108¾	Currency 6s...	120⅝

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old.	39	Tennessee new	34
Virginia new.	21	Virginia, old..	22
Missouri 6s....	107		

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co....	87½	C. C. C. & I..	27
Quicksilver.....	13½	N. J. Central...	32¼
Do preferred.	32½	Rock Island....	116½
Pacific Mail...	14¾	St. Paul.....	51¾
Mariposa.....	1	Do preferred.	80¾
Do preferred.	1	Wabash	12½
Adams Ex.....	102½	Ft. Wayne....	93
Fargo Ex.....	93½	Terre Haute....	2
American Ex..	47¾	Do preferred.	6
U. S. Ex.....	47½	O. & M.....	7¾
N. Y. Central...	108¾	C. & A.....	78
Erie.....	15¼	Do preferred.	102
Do preferred.	30¾	Del. & Lack ..	58¾
Harlem.....	138	A. & P. T. Co...	26
Mich. Central..	65¾	Mo. Pacific....	13½
Panama	123	B. & Q.....	106¼
Union Pacific..	64½	H. & St. Joe....	11
Lake Shore....	58½	Central Pacific.	107⅞
Illinois Central	83½	Union.....	107¾
Pittsburgh	79	Land Grants....	7
N. W. C.....	47¾	Sinking Fund..	1⅜
Do preferred.	73⅝		

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 26.—Consols 95 9-16d; Illinois Central 85; Pennsylvania Central 31; Reading 16¾; 5-20s '67, 107¼; 10-40s, 109¾d; new 5s, 107¾; 4½s, 105⅝; Erie, 15⅝; preferred, 32½.

PARIS MARKET.

PARIS, June 26.—Rentes 113f 42½c.

ANTWERP MARKET.

ANTWERP, June 26.—Refined petroleum 28.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—Cotton easier at 6 3-16@6¾; sales 7,000 bales; American 5,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales. California white wheat average, 10s@10s 5½; red western spring, 8s 9d@9s 2½; winter, 9s 8d@10s. Corn—new western mixed, 22s 6d@22s 9d. Canadian peas, 34s 6d. Linseed oil, 28s@28s 6d. Turpentine, 24s.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, June 26, 1878.

In the produce and commission line business continues fairly active. Sales in vegetables, greenstuffs, etc., are very large, but as receipts are also large, prices continue low.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

A fair business was done in most articles in this line at unchanged prices. Receipts of butter continue large which keeps the prices down. Eggs are firmer with a tendency to an advance. Vegetables are in large stock with a good demand at fair prices.

BEANS—Prime navy $1 75@1 85; medium, $1 50@1 65; mixed, $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll, 11@12c; choice solid, 10@11c; medium grades, 7@9c.

CHEESE—Choice old, 10@11c; choice new, 6@8c; Sweitzer, 12@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c.

CIDER—Choice apple, per bbl, $5 00@6 00; choice crab apple, per bbl, $7 00@8 00.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Jerseys, per bbl, $9 50@10 00; choice Cape Cod, $9 50@10 00; 1 bush boxs $3 25@3 75.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 12½@13½c per dz.

HOMINY—$4 00@$3 25 per barrel.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz. $4 00; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c; New York State in neat 25 lb cases of 12 glass cups, per lb 13@15c.

MAPLE—Sugar 9@10c; syrup, new, 75c.

POTATOES—Early Rose, Peerless and Peachblows, on track, 40@45c; mixed lots, 35@40c; peachblows from store, 55@60c; in bbls, $1 50.

POULTRY—Spring Chickens, 30@50c per pair; ducks, 40c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 8@10c. Dressed Chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 50@4 75; timothy, $1 50@1 60; mammoth clover-seed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 30@1 40.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

There is still nothing specially new to report in the grain market. There is not much doing in wheat, and prices are nominal. Corn is in light supply, and prices are firmer. The contrary is the case with oats. Flour fairly active.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Indiana red and amber, $1 08@1 10; choice amber and white $1 12@1 15; prime Pennsylvania and Ohio red, $1 08@1 10; medium do $1 05@1 08.

Corn Shelled, yellow, on track, 44@45c; high mixed, 41@43c; ear, prime yellow, 47@48c; mixed, 44@46c.

Oats—Prime white 28@29c; mixed 26@28c.

Rye—No. 1, 57@60c per bushel.

Barley—Nominal.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 25@5 50; Minnesota extra, $5 75@6 00; choice amber and white wheat $5 75@6 00; prime red winter do, $5 50@5 75; fancy St. Louis, $6 50@7 00; fancy patents, $7 50@8 50.

CORNMEAL—50@53c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 50@5 75 per bbl; $3 00 per keg.

HAY—Prime No. 1 timothy, track, $9@10 00; No. 2 do, $7 00@8 50; No. 3 or medium. $6 50@7 50; prime upland prarie, $8 00@10 00; No. 2, $6 50@8 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $11 00@12 00; seconds do., $12 00@13 00; middlings white do., $18 00@19 00; chopped corn and oats, $18 00@19 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@20 00; oil meal, per cwt., $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, per 100 lbs, $1 30@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

Quietness still rules the grocery market with some prospect of sugars advancing soon. Rice is firm as also is New Orleans molasses. Provisions firmer with a tendency upward.

GROCERIES—The latest quotations are as follows:

Green Coffee	₱ lb	Prime sugar syrup	45c
Fancy Rio	20 @ c	Good do do	40c
Choice Rio	19 @19¼c	Good molasses	42c
Prime Rio	@18¾c	Black "	28c
Good Rio	@17¾c	Sugars.	
Ordinary Rio	16 @17 c	Standard A..	@ 9¾c
Java	25¾@27½	Off. A	9 @ 9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Ex. C.....	8¾@
Rio in papr's	19 @20¾c	Ref Yellows.	8 @ 8¼c
Rio in bulk	17 @20 c	Molasses do..	7¾@ 8 c
Java in papr's	27 @30 c	Cut loaf.....	@10¼c
Java in bulk	27 @29 c	Crushed.....	@10¼c
Teas.		Powdered	@10¼c
Young Hyson	25@$1 00	Granulated ..	@10 c
Gunpowder	35c@ 1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New
Imperial	30c@ 80	Strictly ch.....	48@ c
Japan	25c@ 75	Strictly prime..	45@ c
Oolong	30c@ 80	Prime.....	43@ c
Souchong	25c@ 75	Fair.....	35 @
Rice.		Soaps.	
Choice Carolina	@7¾c	Irish soap, ₱ box	$3 90
Prime	7¼c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	6 65
Starch.		Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 75
Gloss	8¼@8 c	Gold do	
Corn starch	7½@8¾c	Extra olive do	8
Spices (whole).		Do N. Y. city, ₱ lb	6 c
Cloves	45@ c	German mottled do	6½c
Allspice	18@20 c	California, ₱ box	4 20
Cassia	18@20 c	Soda.	
Nutmegs	1 00@1 05	Bi-carb in kgs	3½@4 c
Pepper	15@16 c	Do assorted pap's	5½ c
Syrups.		Do assorted tins	6½ c
Choice maple fv'rd	48c	Sol soda in kegs	2 c
Prime "	47c	Candles.	
Choice sugar syrup	48c	Star, full weight	13 c
PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:		Stearine	10¼@11c
Hams, extra sugar cured ₱ lb	10¾@10¾	Mould	@10½c
Shoulders, s. c.	6½@	Lard, p. l. in tr'ces ₱ lb	7¼
Brek'fast bon.	8½@	Do., ½ bbls. ₱ lb	7¾
Dried beef, do	@16	Do, ref'nd in tr'ces	7¾
Beef tongues sugar cured ₱ doz	6 00	" ½ bbls	8¼
Bacon shoulders, ₱ lb	4¾	" kegs	8½
B. short rib sides, do	6¾	Do, in 2-lb tea pots	10¼
B. clear sides, do	6¾	" 5-lb coffee do	10
Mess pork	10 50	" in 3-lb pails	10
		" 5-lb "	9½
		" 4-lb "	9½

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 28@30c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans ₱ doz, $1 09@1 50; raspberries, do, $1 40; strawberries, $1 25; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples do, $1 75; blackberries do, $1 25; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ dozen, $1 85@$2 00, new; tomatoes do; $1 05@1 10 corn do, $1 25@1 75. Pickles, bbls, $6 00; half do, $3 75@4 00.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ₱ lb. 6@8c; do quarters, 3@3½c; do, common do, 3c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 18@20c; do unpitted, 6@8c; huckleberries, 15@16c. Peaches halves, unpeeled, 4@4½c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; quarters, peeled, 9@10c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c; raspberries, 25@28c.

FEATHERS—Live geese, in quantity, ₱ lb, 45@50c; common to good, 20@35c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, ₱ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No 2 large mackerel, $13 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $9 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $10 00; No. 3 small mackerel, $8 00; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; whitefish ₱ half barrel, $4 00; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00@3; lake herring $2 15; large George's codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; boneless codfish, $4; halibut (smoked), ₱ bbl, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 25c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₱ box at $1 65@1 75; London layers, $2 25 Muscatels, $2 20; mat raisins, $3 75 ₱ mat; Valentias, 8c ₱ lb; sultanas 13c. Dates 7¼c ₱ lb. Currants 5@6c. Citron 20c. Prunes, old, 9c; new, 10c. Almonds—Languedoc 24c; do. shelled 45; do Sicily 40; do Ivica 20c. Walnuts—Naples 12½@13c; Sicily filberts 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, per case, $12 00. Lemons—Malaga, $6 50. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 per 100.

HOPS—Per pound 6@10c.

OILS—Lard Oil—Double extra, 62@65c; extra, 57@60c; No. 1, 55@57c; No. 2, 48@50c per gal; Miners' oil steady at 55@57c for white winter; 53@55c for yellow winter. Linseed oil, 60c for raw and 65c for boiled; carbon 7@8c for standard brands. Engine oil—amber colors, 40@50c; dark, 25@30c; West Virginia oil, 20@25c; natural lubricating, 23@25c; prepared residuum per bbl, $5 00.

PICKLES—Medium, 30 gallon barrels, $6 50@7 00; small do, $7 50@8 00; gherkins, do, $8 50@9 00; medium, 15 gallons half bbls, $3 50@4 00; small do, $4 00@4 50; do, gherkins $4 50@5 00.

RAGS—Cotton, white, per lb, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 2@2½c; woolen, ¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime country, per gal, 12@13c; wine vinegar, 23@25c; city manufactured, 10@13c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, June 26, 1878.

The oil market is moving in the usual groove of the past few days, dullness being the leading characteristic.

CRUDE.

United $1 11¼@1 12½; shipments $1 31¼@1 32.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 11½c; New York, 11¼c; Pittsburgh, 9¼@10c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—JUNE 26.—Cotton dull at 11⅝@11¾c. Flour dull and unchanged; receipts 5,500 barrels; superfine western and State $3 50@3 90; common to good $4 00@4 30; good to choice $5 35@5 75; white wheat extra $5 80@6 50; extra Ohio $4 00@5 75; St. Louis $4 10@7 00; Minnesota patent process $6 00@7 00. Wheat heavy; receipts, 126,000 bushels; No. 3 spring 95c@1 00; No. 2 do. $1 02@1 03; No. 1 do. $1 05@1 07; No. 2 white $1 12, No. 1 do. $1 19@1 19½; ungraded winter red $1 07; No. 2 do. $1 10; No. 1 do. $1 11. Rye dull; western 62@63c. Barley and malt nominally unchanged. Corn firmer; receipts, 151,000 bushels; ungraded 41¼@45c; No. 3, 42c; steamer 42@43½c; No 2, 43½@44c¾; Kansas 44¾@46c; white western 54c. Oats stronger; receipts, 86,000 bushels; No 2 white 33⅜@33⅝c; No. 1 do. 36½c; No 2 Chicago 30@31c; white western 32½@37c; western mixed 30@30½. Hay dull; shipping 45@55c. Hops firm; eastern and western 7@10c. Coffee quiet but steady. Sugar firm; refining, fair to good, 7½@7¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. New Orleans 25@48c. Rice steady and in fair demand. Petroleum quiet but steady; United 10¾c; crude 7c. Rosin dull at $1 50. Turpentine steady at 29@29½. Pork firm; mess $10 40@10 70. Beef dull. Cutmeats firmer; long clear western $5 75; city $5 00. Lard less active; prime steam $7 20@7 25. Butter dull; western 6@20c. Cheese steady. Whisky dull at $1 08½. Leather quiet but steady; Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light, middle and heavy weights, 19@21. Wool firm; No 1 and superfine 28@43c; pulled 17@37c; unwashed 10@20c; Texas 12@27c. Metals—Manufactured copper unchanged; ingot lake $19 50. Iron—Scotch pig $22 00@24 00; American $15 00@17 00; Russia sheeting $10 50@11 00. Nails—Cut $2 40; clinch clinch $4 20@5 25.

Chicago—JUNE 26.—Flour weak. Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2 Chicago spring 90c cash June; 89¼c bid July; 82¼c b.d August; No. 3 do 82c; No. 1 Minnesota spring in store 98c. Corn in fair demand but at lower rates; high mixed 36½c bid; No. 2 36½c cash; 36¾c June; 36⅝c bid August; rejected 27¾c. Oats quiet but steady; No 2 24c bid; cash or June 23¼@23⅝c July; 22⅞@23c August. Rye firmer; No. 2 52½c cash; 49c July; 47c August. Barley steady and unchanged at 49½c July. Pork in fair demand but at lower rates at $9 25@9 30 cash; $9 25 July; $9 40@9 42½ August $9 57½@9 60 September. Lard in fair demand but at lower rates at $6 87½@6 90 cash, $6 95@6 97½ August; $7 0 @7 07½ September. Bulkmeats boxed shoulders $4 50@4 37½; short rib $5 50. Whisky at $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 6,500 barrels; wheat, 26,000 bushels; corn, 222,000 bushels; oats, 55,000 bushels; rye, 2,200 bushels; barley, 800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,500 barrels; wheat, 7,000 bushels; corn, 163,000 bushels; oats, 27,000 bushels; rye, none; barley, 7,000 bushels

Close—Wheat higher; 96¾ June; 87¾c bid July; 83¾c August. Corn higher at 36¾c asked June; 36¾c asked July; 37@37¾c August. Oats—24c June; 22½@22¾c July. Pork higher at $9 32½@9 35 July; $9 47½ August. Lard higher at $6 90 July; $7 00 August.

New Orleans—JUNE 26.—Cotton dull; sales of 425 bales; ordinary 9¾c; good 9¾c; low middling 10¾c; middling 11c; receipts net 196 bales; gross 248 bales; exports coastwise 418 bales; stock 30,109 bales. Flour quiet; superfine $3 25@3 50; double $4 25; treble $4 50@5 50; high grades $5 50@6 00. Corn in good demand at 49@50c. Oats dull at 31½@32c. Corn meal held at $2 35@2 40. Hay dull and qu'et; prime $12 00; choice $14 00. Pork held at $1 75@11 00. Lard in good demand at full prices; tierces $7 25@7 75; kegs $8 00@8 50. Bulkmeats quiet and firm; shoulders, loose, 5¼c; packed 5¾c; clear rib 6¾c; clear 6¾c. Hams active, firm and higher; sugar cured 11¾@12½c as in size. Whisky steady; rectified $1 04@1 06. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 13¼@14¾c gold. Sugar quiet and firm; inferior to good common 6@6¾c; common to good common 6⅞@7⅛c; yellow clarified 8¾c. Molasses in active demand; common 23@26c; fair 27@28c. Rice—Louisiana ordinary to choice 6¼@7¼c. Bran dull at 60@62½c gold.

St. Louis—JUNE 26.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling 11c. Flour inactive and lower; superfine fall $2 65@2 80; extra fall $2 90@3 15; XX do $3 75@4 00; family $4 50@4 65; choice $4 75@5 00. Wheat fairly active and lower; No. 2 red fall 91@91¾c cash; 83⅞@86c July; 91⅞@83¾c August; No. 4, do 78 bid. Corn dull; No. 2, 33¾ cash; 31¼@34¼c July; 35½@35¾c August. Oats and unchanged; No. 2, 24½@24¾c, cash; 23¾c Rye dull at 50c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 06. Pork firmer at $9 75 asked. Lard firm; $7 00 asked; $6 85 bid. Bulkmeats stronge; cribs at Quincy $5 50; shoulders at Qiuncy an St. Jo held at $5 00; $4 75 bid. Bacon firm at $5 50, $6 12½@6 50; higher at close. Receipts—Flour, 2,200 barrels; wheat, 33,000 bushels; corn, 38,000 bushels; oats, 11,000 bushels; barley, 1,000; rye, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 barrels; wheat, 10,000 bushels; corn, 21,000 bushels; oats, 11,000 bushels; rye, 11,000 bushels; barley, none.

Cincinnati—JUNE 26.—Cotton dull and drooping at 11¼c. Flour dull and prices a shade lower; family $4 45@6 00. Wheat unsettled and lower; red 90c@$1 03. Corn quiet and firm at 41c. Oats quiet but steady at 6@29c. Rye steady and in fair demand at 56@57c. Barley steady and unchanged; choice new fall 48c. Pork strong at $10 60. Lard scarce and firm; current make $6 95@7 00; kettle $7 25@7 75. Bulkmeats strong and higher; 5¼c, 5¾c@5¾c. Bacon strong; 5¾c, 6¼@6¾c. Whisky steady and firm at $1 03. Butter dull, weak and lower; creamery 16@18c; choice western reserve 10@11c; choice Central Ohio 8@8½c. Linseed oil quiet at 52@54c. Hogs active and firm; common $3 50@3 85; light $3 90@4 10; packing $3 95@4 10; butchers' $4 10@4 25. Receipts 1,881 head; shipments 835 head.

Philadelphia—JUNE 26.—Flour quiet; superfine $3 00@3 25; extra $4 00@4 25; family $4 50@5 50; Minnesota $4 50@5 25. Wheat quiet; red $1 08@1 12; amber $1 13@1 18; white $1 18@1 20. Corn steady; yellow 45c; mixed 43¾c. Oats dull; western mixed 29@31c. Rye unchanged. Provisions firm. Pork $10 50@10 75 Beef—India mess $17 00. Smoked hams $10 50@12 00; pickled hams $9 50@10 00. Lard firm; butchers' $6 75@7 00; city kettle $7 50@7 75. Butter unchanged. Eggs dull; western 15c. Cheese dull and drooping; western fancy 6¼@7c. Petroleum quiet but steady; refined 11¾c; crude 8¾@9¼c. Whisky strong; western $1 09. Receipts—Flour, 2,900 barrels; corn 111,000 bushels; wheat, 2,400 bushels; oats, 5,500 bushels.

Milwaukee—JUNE 26.—Flour quiet, unchanged and in moderate demand. Wheat firm; opened and advanced ¾c, and closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 00¼; No. 1 Milwaukee, 96c; No. 2, 93¼c; June, 93¼c; July, 93¾c; August, 86¾c; No. 3, 83c. Corn higher; No. 2, 36¼c. Oats steady; No. 2 24c. Rye steady; No. 1, 52¼c. Barley unsettled and firmer; No. 2 spring 61@61½c cash; 61c July. Provisions quiet but firm. Mess pork—$9 50 cash or July. Lard—prime steam, $7 00. Freights—wheat to Buffalo, 1¾@2c. Receipts—Flour, 4,800 barrels; wheat, 56,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,500 barrels; wheat, 44,000 bushels.

Louisville—JUNE 26.—Cotton quiet at 11c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; red 75@80c; amber white 80@85c. Corn in good demand; white 42½c; mixed 39c. Oats dull; white 30c; mixed 28½c. Rye dull and lower at 50c. Hay quiet at $9 00@10 50. Pork stronger at $10 25@10 50. Lard—Choice leaf tierce $8 00@8 25; do. kegs $9 00. Bulkmeats strong at $5 00@5 25, $5 62½@5 87½. Bacon strong at $5 75@6 05; short clear hams $10 75@11 50. Whisky firm at $1 05. Manufactured tobacco quiet and unchanged.

Boston—JUNE 26.—Flour quiet but steady; superfine western $3 25@3 75; common extras $4 25@4 75; Wisconsin extras $4 50@5 25 Minnesota extras $5 00@6 00; winter